

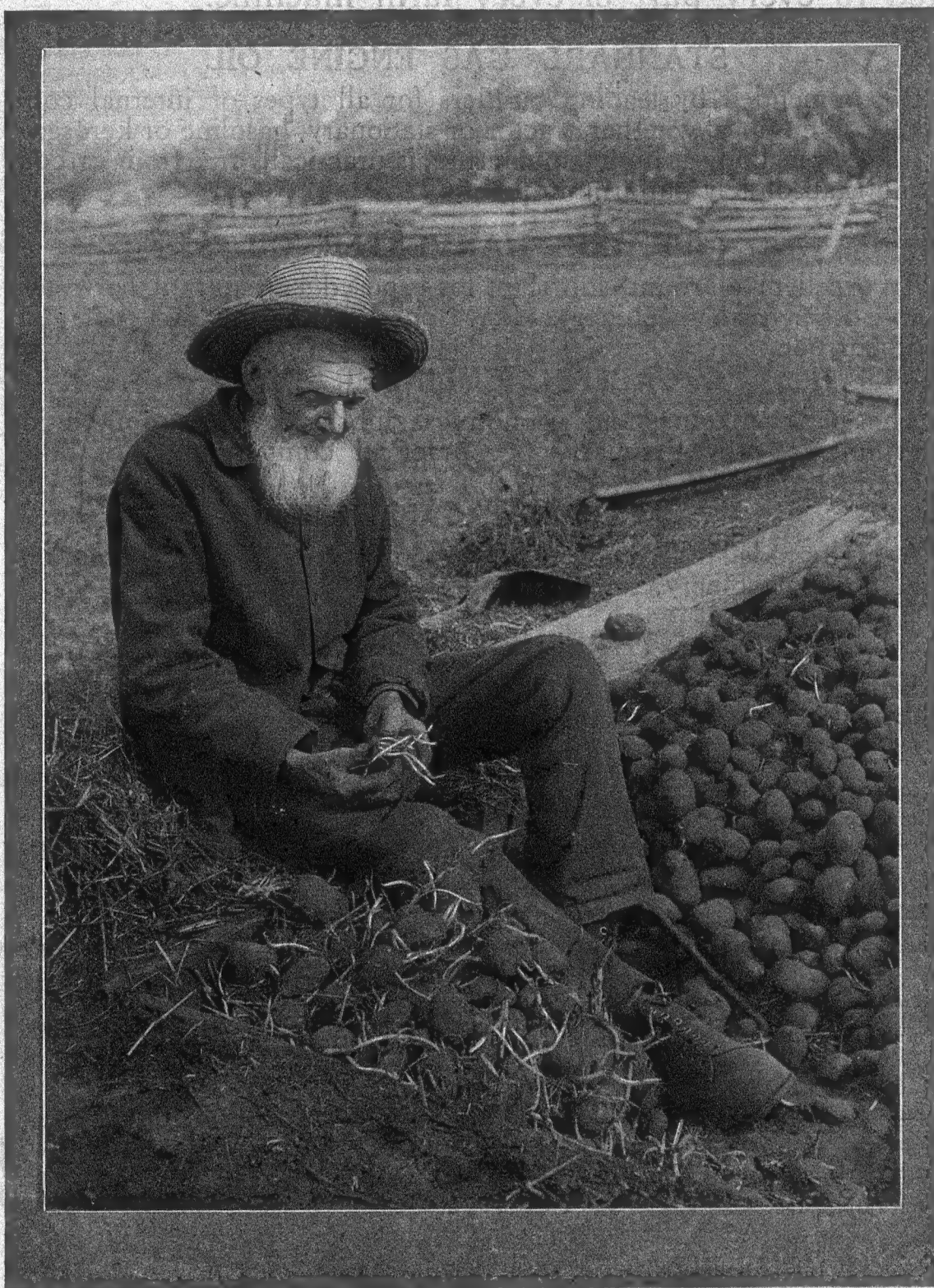
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man

March 1, 1916

\$1.50 per Year



GRANDPA'S JOB

DEPT. AGRICULTURE
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The Imperial Oil Company makes a special oil exactly suited to every part of every farm machine.

STANDARD GAS ENGINE OIL

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An excellent all-round lubricant for exposed bearings of harvesters and other farm machinery. Stays on the bearings; will not gum or corrode.

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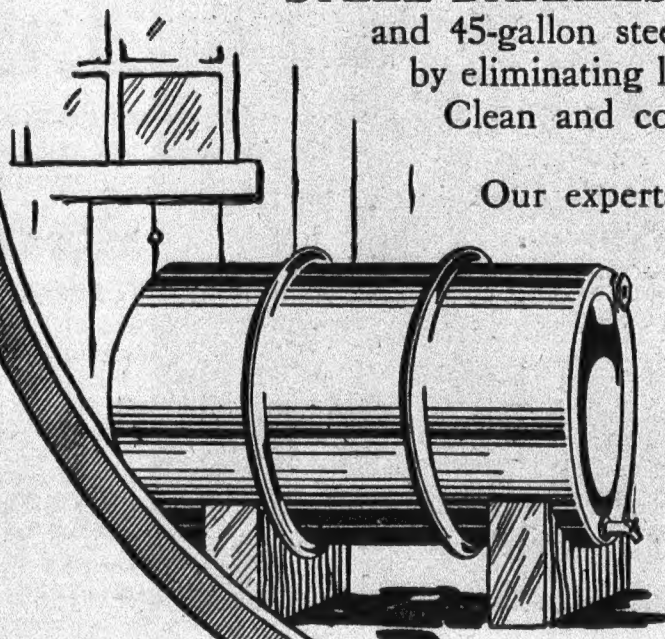
STEEL BARRELS—All our oils can be obtained in 28-gallon and 45-gallon steel barrels. These barrels save their cost by eliminating leakage. You use every drop you pay for. Clean and convenient.

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The advent of government and co-operative creameries, together with co-operative methods of marketing, have placed the dairy industry on a new footing in the prairie provinces and offer to the prairie farmer an

Opportunity for Better Business

"Unlike the wheat farmer, the dairyman's work is evenly distributed throughout the entire year. He can keep his hired help by the year. His income is also steadier. A frost or a hail storm does not cut it off abruptly or spoil his season's work, as is the case where one crop is depended on entirely."

The above is an excerpt from a bulletin entitled—

Dairy Barns, Ice and Milk Houses for the Prairie Farm

prepared by the COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE of the UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN. It contains descriptions and detailed plans of four different dairy barns, two ice and milk houses, information concerning the erection, use and care of the buildings, besides

Complete Bills of Material

This bulletin, or any named below, will be sent FREE on request to the Chief Forester, Victoria, B.C.

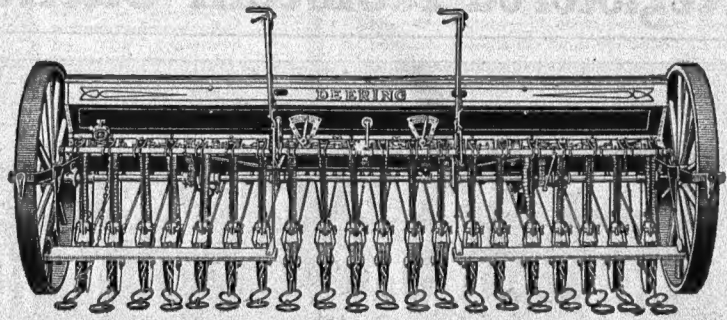
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| 1—General Purpose Barns | 6—Piggeries and Smoke Houses |
| 2—Dairy Barns | 7—Poultry Houses |
| 3—Beef Cattle Barns | 8—Implement Sheds and Granaries |
| 4—Horse Barns | 9—Silos and Root Cellars |
| 5—Sheep Barns | 10—Farmhouses |

SERVICE TO WOOD USERS

The British Columbia Forest Service will be glad to furnish information concerning the uses and qualities of woods to any inquirers. Write to the British Columbia Lumber Commissioner, W. H. Houston, 303 Dominion Building, Regina, or the Chief Forester, Victoria, B.C.

British Columbia Has a Wood For Every Use

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IT is worth something to have your grain planting done on time. It is also worth while to be able to do it easily, with the least work for horses and men. These two advantages are assured when you use Deering drills.

But besides these positive advantages, there are possible advantages just as important. Deering drill planting gives the grain the best kind of a start, it protects the growing grain during an unusually dry or wet season, it betters your chances for a good, full crop of high quality grain.

Deering drills first make a furrow just deep enough, then plant the kernels regularly, according to the quantity per acre you want to sow, and then cover them thoroughly to an even depth. They are light-draft machines, with strong frames, large, easily-filled grain boxes, and accurate fluted force feed. They are made in single disk, double disk and shoe styles with from 14 to 22 furrow openers.

The Deering local agent is the man to see when you are ready to look at drills. See the sample drill line, or write to us for a catalogue showing all the good features of Deering drills.



International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd.

BRANCH HOUSES

At Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Estevan, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, N. Battleford, Ottawa, Quebec, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton



LOUDEN BARN EQUIPMENT

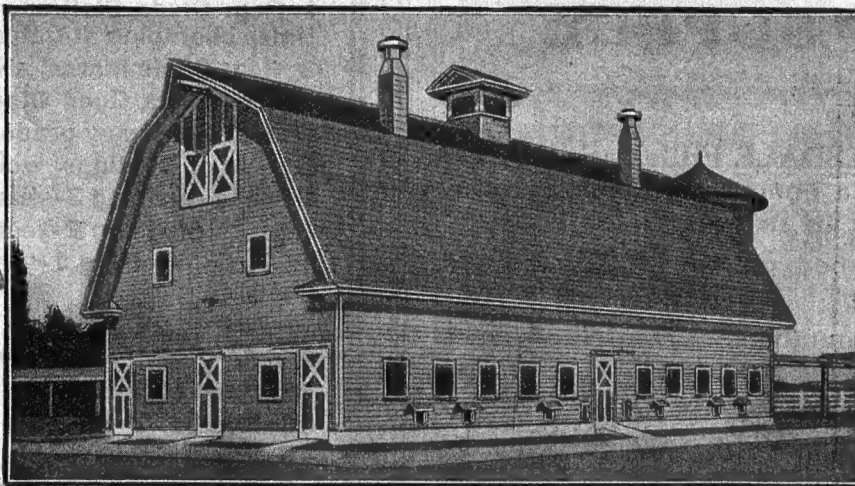
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Book of Barn Plans Free

Louden "Barn Plans" is not a catalogue of barn equipment. It is a complete and valuable book of reference and instruction on barn construction. The 112 pages of Louden Barn plans is full of dollar saving information—the best of ideas gathered by the Louden Company during many years of barn building, and barn equipment experience. 51 representative designs for cow barns, horse barns, general purpose barns and hog houses. In addition, there are 32 pages devoted to general construction problems, such as concrete work, laying floors, roof construction, ventilation, etc.

FILL OUT AND MAIL US THE COUPON FOR THIS FREE BOOK.



Louden equipment makes possible a clean, sanitary barn with a minimum of expense for upkeep. When cows are transferred from dark, dirty barns to Louden barns, the milk flow often increases from 15 to 25 per cent, and the labour of caring for the herd is reduced from one-third to one-half.

The cost of installing Louden equipment is surprisingly small, and is just as great an economy for the man with a half dozen animals as for a man with a hundred. The percentage of labour saved is the same.

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| Litter Carriers, | Hay Carriers, |
| Feed Carriers, | Cow Stalls, |
| Horse Stalls, | Water Basins, |
| Cow Pens, | Bull Pens, |
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and.....horses.
Barn will be about
x ft.

Name.....

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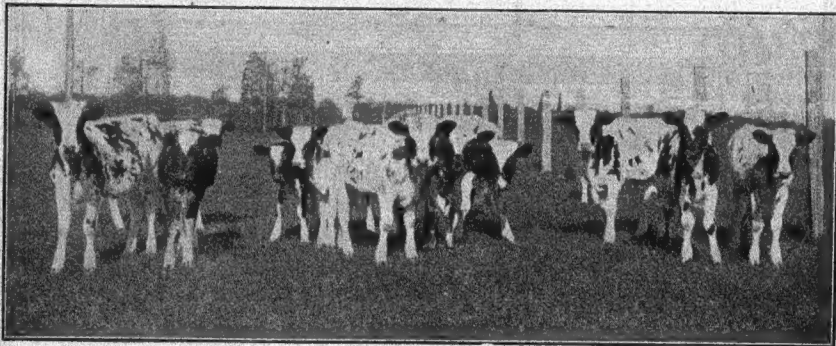
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LOUDEN MACHINERY CO.

11 CRIMEA ST., GUELPH, ONT.

VANCOUVER, B.C. WINNIPEG, MAN. ST. JOHN, N.B.

DISSOLUTION SALE OF Registered Holstein Cattle



Brookside Stock Farm, Red Deer, Alta.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15

OUR ENTIRE HERD OF

Sixty Head of Females

(including ten Record of Merit Cows), Cows and Heifers in calf to our Herd Bull

"PONTIAC KORNDYKE JOHANNA"

Also Three Bulls, including the above mentioned Herd Bull

Sale of Implements and Horses in the morning. Sale of Pure-bred Stock commences at 2 p.m. sharp

If weather unfavorable, Sale will be held under cover. Conveyances will meet all intending purchasers at Station and convey them to the farm, one mile East and three miles South of Red Deer.

CATALOGS NOW READY

Conditions of Sale—Terms of Sale 25% Cash, and approved joint notes for balance, with interest at 7% per annum. Animals at purchaser's risk as soon as sold. Registration and Transfer papers free of charge.

MICHENER BROS. - Red Deer, Alta.

200 Pedigree 200 Clydesdales DIRECT SUPPLY

200 PEDIGREE CLYDESDALE Fillies and Mares, 2 to 6 years old up to a good size, thick set and quality, mares mostly all in foal.

We also have a number of choice Clydesdale Stallions.

Owing to handling large numbers we can sell at prices that will astound you.

During March and April we will be shipping to different points throughout the West. We shall not be attending any of the Winter Fairs in Western Canada this year.

To reliable intending purchasers; We will send you a filly or pair of mares or a stallion on approbation at our own risk and expense.

Terms to suit at Ontario rates of interest. Address communications to:—

W. J. McCALLUM

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IMPORTANT DISSOLUTION SALE

$\frac{1}{4}$ mile North of Bennett Siding and 4 miles North-West of Langdon and 15 miles East of
CALGARY, on

**Tuesday, March 14
1916, at 9 a.m., prompt**

Instructed by Messrs. Harredence Bros., who are dissolving partnership, I will Sell the undermentioned:—

**55 Head of Clyde Horses (part Registered).
120 Head of young grade Shorthorn and Hereford Cattle.**

2 Registered Shorthorn Bulls.

20 Head of Berkshire Sows.

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200 Head of Poultry.

380 Acres of Choice Land.

10 Sets of Farm Harness.

1 30 H.P. Nichols & Shepard Steam Engine.

1 44x64 Nichols & Shepard Separator (New).

1 set Cockshutt Engine Gang Ploughs.

Also all Farm Implements and Household Goods.

THE HORSES comprise:

1 Reg. Clyde Stallion, "Scottish Crown," 5 yrs. old, 3 times champion at Calgary.

3 Reg. Clyde Mares, all young and well bred.

1 Reg. Extra Good Clyde Filly.

23 Head of heavy grade Mares, well broke and young.

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NOTE—The above Stock are a Choice Bunch and will be sold absolutely without reserve. For train connections and further particulars See Posters, or write to the Auctioneer.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager
Associate Editors: John W. Ward and Ernest J. Trott
Home Editor: Francis Marion Beynon

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No. 8

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No discount for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, thru careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

Our Ottawa Letter

The Free Wheat Debate—Dominion Prohibition Resolution This Week
(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, Feb. 25.—That a deaf ear will be turned to all requests made for Free Wheat by the farmers of the West so long as the present parliament exists was made abundantly clear this week when J. G. Turfiff's resolution was defeated. Not a single western member sitting behind the government, or within the ranks of the government, budged from the party lines. W. F. Maclean, Independent Conservative member for South York, alone lined up with the advocates of a wider market. The vote stood 77 to 44 against the motion, a majority of 33 for the government. The division was undoubtedly one which the government would have avoided had it been possible to do so, but the advocates of Free Wheat were determined to have a show-down. They will doubtless do the same thing next session with a similar result. After the clear-cut pronouncements from Sir Thomas White, Hon. Robert Rogers and Hon. Arthur Meighen during the debate, there can be no expectation of a change in the government's policy. They have decided to sink or swim with the millers and the big interests.

Meighen's Argument

Some of the arguments advanced against the Free Wheat proposals would be amusing if they were not pathetic. Towards the close of his speech Hon. Arthur Meighen quite oblivious, apparently, of the self-contradictory strain of his arguments, appealed against any action being taken which would do injury to any section of the community. Ignoring completely the self-evident fact that it is often in the national interest that a minor industry must sometimes be sacrificed to some extent to a major one, he pleaded in almost piteous strains for the three hundred "small" millers of Ontario, while complacently ignoring the incomparably greater interests of the tens of thousands of farmers of the West. Mr. Meighen made it plain that he does not give a hang if the farmers' prize ox is gored so long as nothing happens to his scrawny, bottle-fed calf. Just listen to his argument for a moment and be convinced of the truth of the foregoing assertion:

"We have 543 flour mills in this country, 303 in Ontario alone. The big millers are able to stand competition much better than the smaller ones, but is there a man in this house who would feel that he would be doing his duty who would vote for legislation which would be unfair to 303 small millers of Ontario? They pay duty on almost every article they use, they are bound to pay according to the policy of this country, accepted on both sides, and while they are bound to do that, are they entitled to some fair measure of protection or are they not?" And again: "The hon. member for Edmonton says that they are entitled in justice to a fair measure of protection, but because the interests of the millers and the farmers are not the same, you shall do what the farmers say and do an injustice to the other class. I cannot subscribe to that doctrine. I do not think it would be fair or just to the millers of

this country to take the duty off flour entirely."

Was there ever a worse case of special pleading for a minor industry against the immeasurably greater interests of a major industry? That such arguments should be advanced but illustrates the straits to which the opponents of Free Wheat were driven.

Rogers and the National Policy

Hon. Robert Rogers was equally emphatic in his opposition to the demands of the farmers. From a carefully prepared manuscript he read an essay on the desirability of bringing the policy of "Canada for the Canadians"—the "National policy of Sir John Macdonald up to date"—as he described it, in order to meet the new conditions arising out of the war. The picture presented to the mental eye provided for a great development of industrial enterprises in the West, hedged around of course by a high protective tariff, with the great natural industry of the province cramped, cabined and confined as it is at present. Mr. Rogers declared that if the resolution were adopted our wheat would go to the United States, where it would be mixed with the poorer wheat grown there and Canadian farmers would lose the advantage of the higher standard of wheat which has been established in Canada. Curiously enough, less than two hours later Mr. Meighen argued that there is very little market in the United States for Canadian wheat, the supply of the hard variety, particularly in the territory in proximity to the Minneapolis market being large.

Toronto Man for Free Wheat

A strong plea for Free Wheat was made by W. F. Maclean. He said that if the farmers of the West have not now a market sufficiently wide parliament, which represents the Canadian people, should not prevent them from securing this additional market. "They simply ask," he said, "for an opportunity to sell their surplus wheat in every possible market. Their doing this would not be against the interests of Canada; it would make these people richer and increase their ability to buy Canada's product, because they would sell their wheat at better prices than they get now."

Mr. Maclean also stated that he had gained the impression that the price of wheat in the United States has been better than the price in Canada, and that the millers of Canada have at times not given as much as they would have given for Canadian wheat if the Canadian farmers had been able to sell in other markets.

Levi Thompson, of Qu'Appelle, especially emphasized the idea that the farmers are asking for no favors. "Give us," he said, "a chance to deal freely and openly in the markets of the world. If legislation of this kind is passed, benefit will accrue not only to the farmers of the West, but to the consumers in the East as well—to every man who buys a pound of flour."

Robert Cruise, of Dauphin, in a half-hour's speech, dealt in a cap-

Continued on Page 41

Livestock Shipments

Let this farmers' company handle them for you. We have instituted a Livestock Commission Department with a competent and experienced livestock man in charge. Your consignments of Cattle, Sheep or Hogs will receive proper attention.

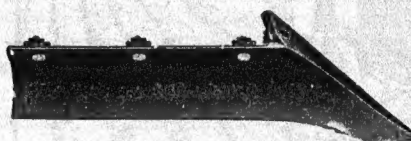
Best possible connections south and east. Up-to-date office equipment and competent staff at the Union Stock Yards.

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Winnipeg-Manitoba Agency at NEW WESTMINSTER, British Columbia

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Union Stock Yards, ST. BONIFACE, Man.

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12"	\$2.00 each
13" and 14"	\$2.25 "
15" and 16"	\$2.45 "
18"	\$2.70 "

ORDER EARLY AND GET IN ON THE GOOD PRICES

Write today for Catalogue showing the goods we carry. Some of these are Whiffletrees, Doubletrees, Poles, Shafts, Tongues, Logging Chains, Cobblers' Sets, Whiffletree Hooks, etc., Steel Harrow Teeth, 6 in. or 6 1/2 in. long at .08 each.

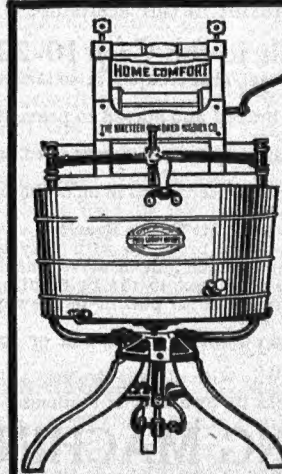
THE WESTERN IMPLEMENT SUPPLY COMPANY 1762 OSLER STREET REGINA, Sask.

FISH FOR LENT—CHEAP!

LAKE SUPERIOR SILVER HERRING	100-lb. sack	\$2.75
WINTER CAUGHT JACK FISH OR PIKE	Per lb.	.04
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SALT WHITEFISH	100-lb. keg	7.50
SALT WHITEFISH	20-lb. pail	1.50
SALT CODFISH	Whole or 1-lb. bricks.	Per lb. .09

Mail your order today. Bankers: Dominion Bank (North End Branch), Winnipeg. Terms: Cash with order.

THE CONSUMERS FISH CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.



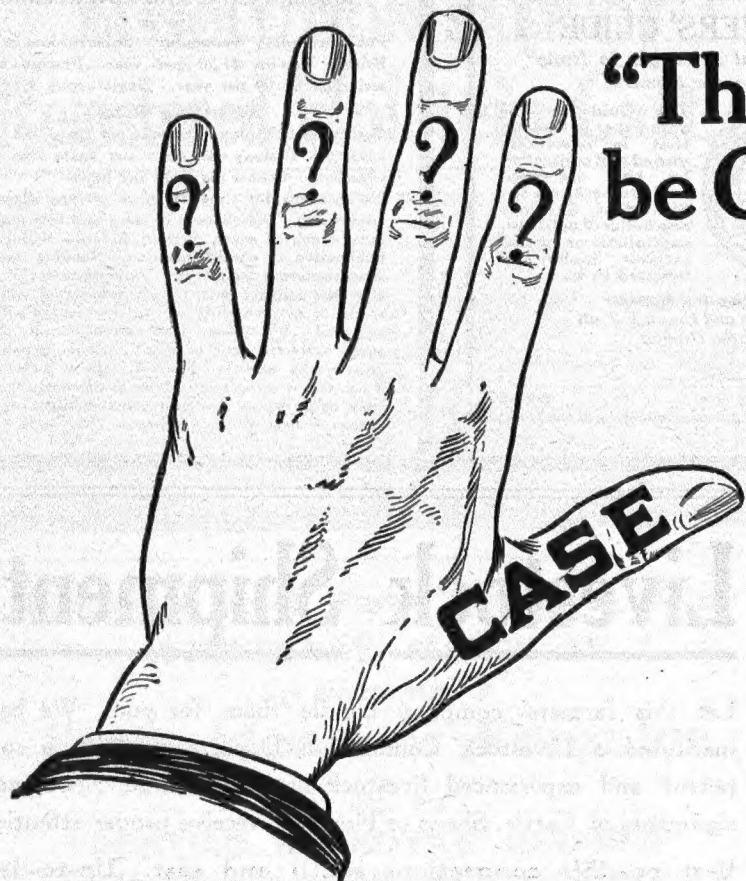
The "1900" GRAVITY Washes Clean—Try it at our Expense

This is the washer with the perfectly ideal action—ideal, because it does wash clothes clean, yet does not tear or wear them. Up and down, and out and in among the fibres and meshes of the fabric, the soapy water is vigorously forced. It's the tub and the water that are agitated—not the clothes—they are held stationary, so they cannot be injured. Even filmy lace will not tear—buttons won't come off—edges won't fray. It takes just six minutes to wash a tub full of very dirty clothes.

Gravity plays a big part in its action, making it the easiest operated machine on the market. You need this machine—it will remove the heaviest burden of the housework. We know what it can do—we want you to know too. We want you to try it at our expense for 30 days before you decide to buy it. We will send it prepaid. Do as many washings as you like with it, within that time. Then if you find you do not want it—send it back at our expense. I could any offer be more fair than that? Fill in the coupon—or write to-day for book that tells all about the "Gravity" Washer.

E. O. MORRIS, Manager, 1900 WASHER CO.
357 Yonge Street, Toronto
Send me particulars of free trial offer.
Name _____ Address _____

NOTE: Even after its experience of nearly a century, Case is not content to publish advertisements unless based on the very latest authoritative information. This is one of a series of messages to farmers prepared after visiting tractor demonstrations, talking to hundreds of farmers and carrying on a national investigation through our sales organization and by mail to find the gas tractor needs of the farmers.



"The Good Tractors Can be Counted on One Hand"

So says a well-known agricultural authority in *The Country Gentleman*. (There are 152 tractors on the market.) Then he goes on to say: "Emphatically, the light tractor has been made practical, but not *all* the light tractors on the market are practical. There is special danger in the tractor made by a concern that lacks experience in either this or the farm implement field."

The makers of Case tractors believe in spreading such sound advice as this. We think it is the kind of information being sought by knowing farmers. It is keeping our faith with thousands of customers.

Farmers want to know who leads in the tractor world. Many make comparison with automobile history. Many realize the large number of automobile companies who have fallen by the wayside. Most farmers do not want to be caught with an orphan tractor on their hands. This is why so many lean towards Case.

Quality Comes First with Most Farmers

Over 9,000 dealers tell us farmers are commencing to rebel at mere cheapness. "Quality is the most important thing for the farmer to consider," says *The Farmers' Mail and Breeze*. "This is especially true with the smaller tractors, for the greatly increasing interest in the smaller engines has encouraged many companies to produce engines that are not up to the quality of the big machines. It is extremely important to consider the reputation behind the tractor. Is the company of which you are buying the machine well established? Has it been successful in making tractors?"

"In other words, care should be taken to guard against tractors built on half-baked ideas. When you buy a tractor from the standard companies you are certain of getting an engine that has received thought and study by specialists who know the problem of farm engineers."

Your Grandfather Knew Case

When you come to reason it out, it is natural that a concern like the Case Company, founded in 1842, should take first rank. For back of each Case tractor lies tradition, history and valued reputation—worth millions. Each tractor is made to add to this world-wide reputation. We built our first tractor 24 years ago and have since spent hundreds of thousands in perfecting it. We do all the experimenting before placing our tractors on the market. We could not afford to put forth an experimental machine.



From an actual photograph of a Case 10-20

How You Benefit

The very foundation of our continued success depends on *good* tractors. The honor of the Case name has been built on the reliability of Case products—and accepted the world over as the standard by which others are judged. We are determined to stand by the faith that has given us this name. We may appear selfish in doing so. But if making wholly-worth products is essential to our preservation, if it is necessary to thus jealously guard our reputation—you benefit, too. You profit in our selfishness.

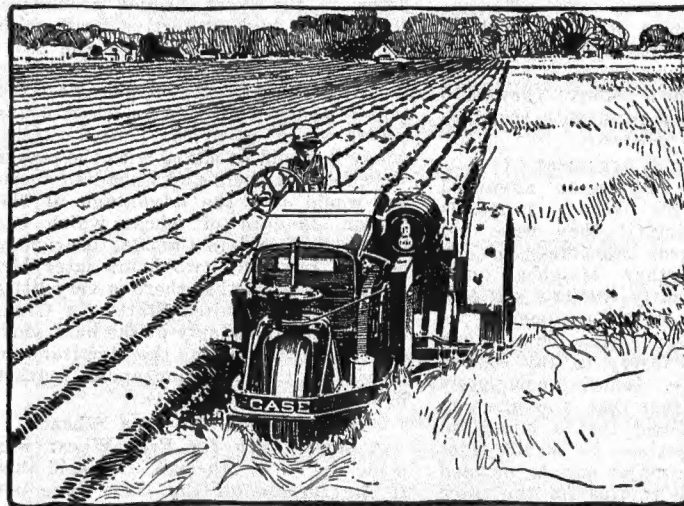


The Sign of Mechanical Excellence the World Over

Ten Construction Details in the Case 10-20

1. Larger shafts—all high carbon steel, heat treated. Also larger bearings.
2. Steel channel frame specially braced and stayed to prevent deflection.
3. Ample cooling for motor by same type radiator as used on heavy-duty trucks.
4. Transmission gearing completely housed; runs in an oil bath.
5. Bull pinion of steel, case hardened.
6. Next to bull pinion is a high-duty Hyatt Roller Bearing.
7. Rear axle carried in cannon bearing provided with 3 Hyatt Roller Bearings, 1 of them being on each side of drive wheel.
8. Extra bearings provided and located next to the belt pulley and clutch, which takes the strain due to pull of belt away from engine bearing.
9. Only one clutch is used for both operating in the belt or for traction.
10. Hitch is so arranged as to do away with all side draft.

Each Case tractor in its class has its own special features.



From an actual photograph of a Case 10-20

Case Commands International Admiration

Case has always stood for quality. For 74 years men and their children and their children's children have placed their confidence in Case—an unviolated trust. Its reputation for honesty is indeed enviable. It is a standard company, making standard products, nothing freaky or experimental. It has an unmatched corps of tractor engineers and experts, backed by unlimited resources in factory and field laboratories. So evidently it is the *one* concern which is destined to lead the tractor world. Case gas tractors come in four sizes: 10-20, 12-25, 20-40 and 30-60.

Leaders in Other Lines of Agricultural Machinery

Casesteam engines, Case threshing machines, Case road machinery, Case automobiles, and each Case product is a dominant factor in its own field. Write today for our complete Case Catalog. It is an album of information that should be under the reading lamp in every farm sitting room. It is beautifully printed, with many interesting scenes and reproductions in color. No farmer should miss having it. Especially when it costs you only one penny for a postal card to get it. Merely write, "Send me your general machinery catalog."

SEND TO DAY
For the
CASE Catalog
Your Name on a
Postal Will Do

J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY, Inc. 729 E. 1st St. RACINE, WIS.

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Winnipeg—Princess and James Streets

Founded 1842
CANADIAN BRANCHES:
ONTARIO
SASKATCHEWAN

Toronto—345-349 Dufferin Street
Regina—Broad Street and Eighth Avenue
Saskatoon—Queen Street and 2nd Avenue

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, March 1, 1916

A CALL TO ACTION

The voters of Manitoba will have the opportunity on Monday, March 13, of wiping out the bar rooms and the liquor shops of the province. The curse of drink, the degradation, poverty and misery which it brings are unfortunately only too well known, and all Canada is watching Manitoba in her effort to destroy the accursed traffic and set herself free from its degrading influences. The liquor men are making a desperate fight for their trade, thinking only of their profits and caring nothing for their victims, and if the temperance cause is to triumph every good citizen must work as well as vote for prohibition. Winnipeg, with its large hotel interests and a large vote which experience has shown to be purchaseable, cannot be depended upon to give a majority for prohibition, and the towns and rural districts must be prepared to roll up a majority that will outweigh the possible adverse vote in the city. It would be a great calamity if prohibition should fail to carry because of lack of organization, and those who neglect their duty will have a troubled conscience if the liquor traffic should conquer. Every waverer must be convinced to the prohibition side before March 13, and every favorable vote must be polled on that day. Don't let there be a single "slacker" in the ranks of the Manitoba Grain Growers. Will you do your bit?

FREE WHEAT REFUSED

In the House of Commons last Wednesday night the debate on the resolution in favor of free wheat, introduced by J. G. Turriff, M.P. for Assiniboia, Sask., was brought to a close and the resolution was rejected on a straight party vote, the only exception being that W. F. McLean, M.P., editor of the Toronto World, came out against the government and voted for free wheat. The debate on the resolution disclosed the fact that Hon. Robert Rogers no longer had an "open mind" on the subject. It seems somewhat remarkable that Mr. Rogers after living in the West for so many years and being very familiar with the grain trade should have had an 'open mind' when he met the farmers' delegates in Winnipeg a few months ago and then should suddenly find his mind so tightly closed when time for action arrived. Mr. Rogers discussed the question at some length in the House and arrived at the remarkable conclusion that free wheat would ruin the Canadian wheat and flour trade in Great Britain, because of the fact that the American grading system and method of handling the wheat is not as satisfactory as that in Canada. In order to arrive at this conclusion Mr. Rogers must admit that there would be a financial advantage to Western grain growers in having the freedom of the American market, otherwise there would be no Canadian wheat go south and if none went south the danger which he predicts would not obtain. The opponents of free trade nearly always contradict themselves. They first claim that the American market would be of no advantage and then they show the danger of having our wheat diverted to the south. It is an extraordinary method of reasoning which we confess we are not able to understand.

Hon. Arthur Meighen in opposing free wheat in the same debate said that 90 per cent. of the free wheat issue was party politics and the remaining 10 per cent. was economically unsound. In other words, Mr. Meighen's argument was that 90 per cent. of those that believe in free wheat were Grits and supported it only because they were Grits. The remaining 10 per cent. were Tories, none of whom had brains enough to consider the question on its merits. Mr. Meighen did admit that the Minneapolis price averaged higher than the Winnipeg price, but contended that it was due to local conditions that would

vanish when the duties were removed. The advocates of free wheat have always maintained that there would be a levelling of wheat prices when the duty was removed. But that levelling would be upwards and decidedly in favor of the Western grain growers. Mr. Meighen advanced the new argument that the solution of the problem was entirely in the hands of The Grain Growers' Grain Company, which should pay the farmers higher prices, and if there was a big profit in the milling business the Grain Growers should go into that business themselves. Mr. Meighen forgot to mention that the total wheat handled by The Grain Growers' Grain Company was only about 15 per cent. of the total crop and of this amount more than half of it was handled purely on commission. Now if Mr. Meighen has the knowledge thru which The Grain Growers' Grain Company by purchasing from 5 per cent. to 8 per cent. of the crop can increase the market price by several cents a bushel he is the greatest expert in the grain business that Canada ever produced and he should no longer withhold that exceedingly valuable information from the Western Grain Growers. The idea of the Grain Growers going into the flour milling business has been long since considered by the Grain Growers and no doubt will be a feature of their future development, but it requires capital. Mr. Meighen also attempted to make a point out of the business conducted by The Grain Growers' Export Company which he figured should be able to get higher prices on exported wheat. He neglected to explain how The Grain Growers' Export Company handling about 5 per cent. of the Canadian wheat crop would be able to increase the price on the whole crop by several cents a bushel. Another point that was overlooked both by Mr. Meighen and Mr. Rogers was the fact that the United States authorities have it in their power at any time to place wheat on the free list. If the American people have such designs against Canada as some of our Eastern politicians predict it would seem that the best way for them to accomplish their purpose would be to place free wheat on the list immediately. A consideration of this simple fact shows clearly the absurdity of some of the arguments against free wheat. The same arguments were advanced against allowing our cattle to enter the American market, yet the United States removed the duty on cattle nearly three years ago. The Western cattle raisers derived a great deal of benefit from the increased prices on the American markets and no damage whatever was sustained in Canada on account of the stock raisers getting a higher price for their stock. The true explanation of the opposition to free wheat was not given by any of the opponents of the resolution. The opposition was purely political. The same interests who opposed reciprocity in 1911 oppose free wheat today because it is a measure of Free Trade. The government figures that the money and the influence of these interests will more than offset the votes of the Western farmers. The ballot box argument is the only one which these interests and the government can understand, and if the Western farmers really want free wheat and lower tariffs on what they have to buy, the only way to get it is to see that no person opposed to their demands is elected to the House of Commons from the Prairie Provinces at the next Dominion election.

A LESSON FOR MANITOBA

The liquor traffic corrupts everything with which it comes into contact. Frank Brunner, former treasurer of the Licensed Victuallers' Association of Saskatchewan, has sworn that he and his associates bribed seven Liberal

members of the Saskatchewan legislature, paying five of them \$500 each and two others \$1000 each. The bribes are alleged to have been given in 1913 to induce the members to kill the proposed "Banish-the-Bar" bill in caucus, and the members implicated are S. S. Simpson, Battleford; H. C. Pierce, Wadena; C. H. Cawthroe, Biggar; Gerhard Ens, ex-member for Rosthern and now inspector of public buildings for Saskatchewan; J. O. Nolin, Athabasca; A. F. Totzke, Vonda, the Liberal whip; Dr. Lochead, Gull Lake; and Speaker Hon. J. A. Sheppard, Moose Jaw. The charges are being investigated before a select committee of the legislature and all decent citizens will demand that the probe be thorough and the punishment of the guilty severe. The Liberals claim that the charges have been invented by their political foes and that the hotel-keepers are seeking revenge for the closing of the bars last spring. Whether the charges against the M.P.s are true or not remains to be proven, but in any event the liquor men are condemned for they have either been guilty of the bribery of legislators or of perjury and libel of the blackest kind. Intoxicating liquor is a curse to everyone who touches it, no matter whether they make it, sell it or drink it.

The Norris Government in Manitoba has been wise to deal with the liquor traffic early in its career and before the trade has had time to begin its demoralizing work upon the party. The people of Manitoba on March 13 will have an opportunity to rid the province of the bar and liquor shop and thus to remove an element that is constantly debauching and degrading men in every walk of public and private life.

PROHIBITION AND LIBERTY

With all the facts against them and defeat staring them in the face, the liquor interests of Manitoba are making desperate efforts to save their iniquitous trade from extinction on March 13. Their faked statistics have been proven false, their misrepresentation of the conditions existing in prohibition states and local option areas have been exposed, and the speaker imported from the States by the so-called Electors' Prohibition League to oppose the Macdonald Act, and to advocate "real prohibition," has been identified as the attorney of the liquor men at Minneapolis. They are now appealing to the electors to vote against the Manitoba Temperance Act in order to "preserve their personal liberty." Liberty is very precious and men in all ages have laid down their lives in the endeavor to preserve it. But whose liberty is assailed by the Manitoba Temperance Act? And liberty to do what? Whatever may be the desire of some temperance people, the Manitoba Temperance Act does not, as a matter of fact, prohibit the drinking of liquor. Any person who so desires will be at liberty under that act to keep a stock of liquor in his own home for the use of himself and his family. What is prohibited is the sale of liquor by one person in Manitoba to another person in the same province. It is therefore the liberty of the liquor seller that will be taken away, the liberty to make money by selling liquor which poisons soldiers and thus helps the nation's enemies, the liberty to sell the stuff that makes drunkards, paupers, criminals and insane. The liquor men desire to give to the people the liberty of the jail, the asylum and the potter's field. They would take away from the people the liberty to bring up their sons and daughters in a country which is free from the curse of the bar-room, they would take away the liberty to have fewer insane, lower taxes, more prosperity and less crime. Surely on the ground of liberty, as well as on economic

and moral grounds, the liquor traffic stands condemned.

PAYING ATTENTION TO DETAILS

There never was a time when economical production was so vitally important to the wellbeing of the empire as it is at the present. It is essential that abundant food supplies are available both for the armies in the field and for the people in the homes and it is clearly each farmer's privilege as well as duty to see that such is forthcoming. Too much attention cannot be given this year to what are considered by many minor details in the production of the crop. The old slipshod, haphazard methods of simply scratching the land and sowing any kind of seed must be discarded by every true patriot and in their place must be substituted methods which from long practice are known to produce satisfactory yields. Every bushel of seed sown should be plump, clean, of high germinating quality and before seeding should be treated for the prevention of smut. "Preparedness" should be the farmers' watchword. With this in view all grain intended for seed should be passed thru the fanning mill until only the best kernels are left and every one of the weed seeds has been removed. A hundred kernels of this seed should be taken out and placed on a dish between two pieces of moistened blotting paper and a test for germination made. At the end of fourteen days not less than 95 of these kernels should have produced strong, healthy shoots. Then arrangements should be made for the purchase of fresh formalin or bluestone so that all the seed may be treated before being sown. Clean seed of strong vitality, treated for smut and sown on well prepared land, will insure a maximum crop yield under any seasonal conditions that may be encountered. Every farmer can and should "do his bit" for the empire by paying attention to the details of his business and thus producing as economically as possible, and we

believe that this will be done to a greater extent this year than ever before.

BELGIANS RECEIVE GIFTS

The Belgian Relief Fund continues to appeal to the generosity and pity of readers of The Guide and every week sees new contributions to the fund. The people of Belgium are in as much need as ever they were and it is necessary to keep up the supply of funds in order to keep these noble people from starvation. If any person has any doubt as to these contributions actually reaching the Belgian people these can be set at rest. The fund is administered by a committee representing the neutral powers and the German Government has undertaken not to interfere with the work, an undertaking which has been honorably observed.

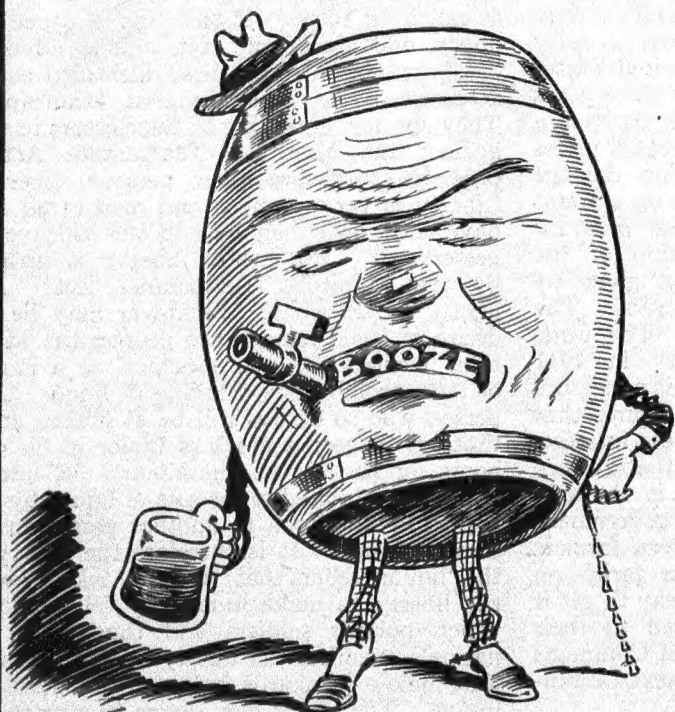
MERCHANTS ARE CO-OPERATING

Among the many conventions which were held in Winnipeg during Bonspiel week there was none more significant than the meeting of the newly formed organization known as Merchants Consolidated Limited. This is an organization of country merchants whose members are doing business thruout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and who have banded themselves together for the purpose of meeting the competition of mail order houses and other large institutions by clubbing their orders so as to save money in the purchase and transportation of the goods which they handle. In addition the organization is establishing an advisory board to give advice to its members on all matters pertaining to modern merchandising and an employment bureau for the purpose of providing efficient help for its members. The objects of Merchants Consolidated Limited are entirely worthy and we wish the organization every success. Altho formed only three months ago, its members already number nearly 200 and the benefits which have been already

derived have convinced the merchants of the success which is ahead of them. Readers of The Guide will be interested in the success of this organization because the farmers as well as the merchants will benefit. The merchants thru this organization are reducing the cost of doing business and endeavoring to give the communities in which they are located cheaper and more efficient service. Instead of buying at high prices, paying excessive transportation charges, running their business in a slipshod manner and being compelled to charge high prices in order to have a margin of profit for themselves, the merchants are now putting themselves in a position where they can reduce their prices and at the same time increase their profits. It was the un-economic system of the country merchant that gave the mail order houses and the farmers' co-operative organizations their opportunity, and a section of the merchants, represented by the Retail Merchants Association, has been attempting to overcome competition by methods of boycott, misrepresentation and unjust taxation. The wiser merchants have now adopted a course much more likely to succeed. Co-operators will be interested to note a statement by the president of Merchants Consolidated Limited, that one object of the organization was to eliminate jobbers and middlemen's profits. The jobbers and middlemen, of course, don't altogether approve of the organization and great difficulty has been experienced in securing recognition as jobbers.

The delegates at Saskatoon decided that they wanted the Municipal Hail Insurance Commission, which has made such a success of the hail insurance system, to be permitted to carry on optional supplementary insurance for the benefit of those in the hail districts who suffer heavy losses and are now taking extra insurance in the private companies. It was felt that the government system could give the insurance much cheaper than the private companies.

THE · BARREL · OR · THE · BOY?



WHICH DOES MANITOBA LOVE BEST?
The voting on March 13 will tell

Perennials in a Farm Flower Garden

By Dr. H. M. Speechly, Pilot Mound, Man.

In discussing the use of perennials in a farm flower garden I am taking for granted that the house, buildings, and land set apart for garden purposes are properly protected by a shelter-belt of sufficient size to cover the north and west sides completely. My object is by no means to discuss the lay-out of the buildings protected by that shelter-belt, because the subject has been so often and so clearly discussed and explained in this and other farm journals that it is quite unnecessary to do more than supply a plan with a general idea of the lay-out, as well as a plan of the perennial border with its immediate surroundings. Our present discussion is concerned with the use of perennials in a farm garden and not with measurements or distances. My diagram will fit any size of a garden. The scale on which such a garden is planned depends on the judgment of the owner thereof.

A Background of Evergreens

As simplicity and ease of working are of great importance, in offering these suggestions to farmers I would like to point out that my plan offers in full view of the house not hidden by trees a green lawn bordered widely with flowers that will stay year in and year out; and that the whole effect is greatly improved by the background of spruces or other conifers. The trees behind the conifers may be of any variety that the owner chooses. Elms are the best undoubtedly. If you do use Balm of Gilead, this tree will sucker south away from the spruces. A few of these Balm of Gilead trees are a great advantage round any bluff because of the delightful aroma distilled from them after rain or in the dews of early morning. Of fruit trees you might do worse than have a planting of hardy crabs whose exquisite flowers in spring will be a delight; or you might have wild cherries, dog wood, or high bush cranberries. There is no need to have as heavy a bluff to the south as well as to the north and west. On the east side it is not advisable to have any tall trees that will cut off the early sunshine. Gardens which open to the east in Manitoba and the Northwest are not often attacked by destructive winds from that quarter. If you do not like a low clipped hedge of some conifer, you can have both the pink and white Tartarian honeysuckle, or lilacs, or caraganas, tho I do not care for the greedy caragana too near a flower bed. Trees draw away so much moisture in dry years particularly that in planning your perennial border you should allow ten or fifteen feet between trees or bushes and the nearest row of flowers. Spruces, for instance, are like children; they will grow so much bigger year by year if well cared for. Certainly I have a great liking for the native spruce as a background for the herbaceous border. Remember, too, that spruces can be planted quite closely, say six feet apart, so that weeds may have as little chance as possible. Avoid digging immediately around spruces or you will spoil their surface roots. Scratch with a rake as much as you like to keep the surface soil loose and free from weeds, but beware of digging. A thick mulch of good manure placed between the trees, but not right up to them, keeps weeds down very easily.

The Value of a Lawn

With regard to your lawn, the edge bordering the driveway may be straight or curved just according to your fancy; but the edge next to the flower border is much more attractive if curved either according to the plan or in any way that you please. Make the lawn large enough, always remembering that if it is too large to manage you can increase the size of your perennial border at the expense of the lawn whenever you please. A smooth green foreground adds to the attraction of a fine perennial border just in the same way as the dark green background of spruce or other conifers sets off the graceful stems and leaves of your holly-

hocks or larkspurs. Don't cut up that green foreground with beds in the shape of stars or Maltese crosses. It complicates the question of keeping the grass short for one thing and for another it is not in accordance with good landscape gardening on however small a scale. I advise you to be very wary of that grass-cutting proposition. For busy people—and the best gardeners are usually the busiest—the great thing is to do as little lawn mowing and as quickly as possible. Even tho a garden of flowers is a labor of love, we have enough hard labor in other ways without increasing it needlessly. Nor am I forgetful of the dandelion nuisance which, if allowed to increase unchecked, can only be cured by laying down the lawn in cement. For keeping the edges of the lawn tidy do not use shears with a spring for use in one hand, but get a big two-handed hedge clipper. The work is done twice as quickly in this way, nay, several times more quickly. A word of warning about this cutting of grass. The lawn mower is really the only grass cutter to have. Scythes are a failure. Have a grass catcher fitted on to your mower and throw the grass down in amongst your trees as a mulch. If you cut the grass and let it lie, it tends to kill the roots and make brown patches. In hot weather, say after July 1, it is best to cut grass only before or immediately after rain if you wish to save your lawn from going brown. It will do so some years despite all your care unless you water by artificial means. I do not wish to suggest any watering plant,

shade that they require. This is one of the most interesting features of a perennial border, this finding out of one's own mistakes. If you put the iris behind the scarlet lychnis, you will soon appreciate why the iris will not flower properly. Larkspurs, too, after a season or two will want to seed themselves away out amongst their dwarfer brethren, and make a ridiculously tall growth where it is not wanted.

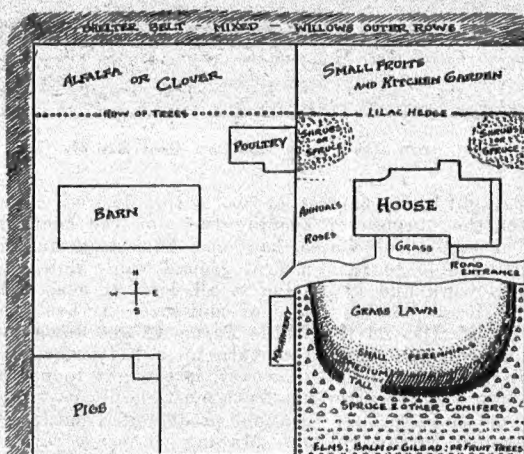
Care in Selection Necessary

It is not easy to choose your perennials even with the best book or catalog advices, especially as the latter have a playful way of making you think that plants hardy down East or in Illinois or Kentucky are hardy for Manitoba and the West. A friendly correspondent wrote to me for advice, stating that the only perennials he had were snap-dragons. It was quite natural for him to make that statement, because snap-dragons are often quoted as hardy perennials. How far north they are hardy I am not quite sure, but as regards the prairie provinces they do not survive our winters. If, then, you have a friend who can give you a start in perennials, apply to him for as many as he can spare; here I may tell you that the best time by a long way to plant all hardy perennials in our West is in the fall when they are dormant. Please remember that this counsel does not apply to shrubs or trees, which are best planted in the spring. Rooted and bulbous hardy perennials are best planted from September 15 to October 15 in the West. If you have no such friend, then apply to any good florist, especially to men who know the hardy stuff and will not palm off half-hardy rubbish on your unsuspecting hands. I recall with gratefulness the start given me by my friend, James Bonny, of Morden, when he sent me a box full of hardy perennials. With equal pleasure I have "handed on the torch" for several years past by doing the same for others not only in Manitoba but further west and east also. Once established a garden of perennials enables you to add to its pleasures the joy of giving. But you may very properly say, "I do not care to sponge on any friend however generous. How am I to know what florists to buy from?" Consult the advertisements of western florists who advertise in this and other farm journals; also join the Manitoba Horticultural and Forestry Association in order to receive its monthly paper which contains practically all the hints a Westerner needs.

Tall Perennials

Now we will consider briefly the really hardy perennials, beginning with row No. 1, or the background row. The larkspur (*Delphinium*), is undoubtedly a fine hardy plant. The tall and moderately tall varieties are suitable for any background which is not wind swept. Wind is the only serious enemy of the tall larkspur in this country. It is easily raised from seed and flowers the next season, and grows from four to eight feet in height. If you plant roots, give them lots of room, two feet if you like between roots. Planted in masses, such as I saw on W. G. Scott's place in Kildonan this last summer, the varied blues of the larkspurs have a magnificent effect in July and August. Next comes the golden glow (*Rudbeckia laciniata*), flowering late in August. It rises from four to six feet in height and should be placed at the bend of a curve or in the centre in a clump. It is a very greedy grower and requires watching or it will overrun other plants. There are also several kinds of perennial sunflowers which you may like to grow. Just in front of these tall fellows you had better plant in clumps the brilliant "scarlet lightning," as people will call it (*Lychnis chalcodonicea*), for blooming from the end of June for six weeks; and the later-flowering perennial phlox which carries

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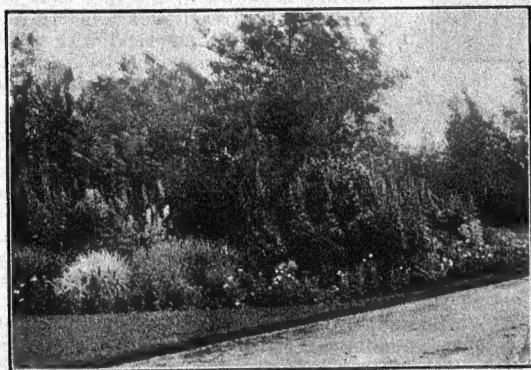
A shelter belt at the north and west sides is necessary to protect the home and garden from the prairie winds, while ornamental trees add beauty to the prospect.

as that is perhaps a luxury. In this country watering of a perennial flower bed is not at all essential if you prepare the bed properly and keep it finely cultivated on the surface and therefore well weeded.

Preparing the Perennial Border

In the diagram the broad semi-circle between the spruces and the lawn may be as deep as you like to make it. A farmer usually has plenty of room to make such a border fifteen or twenty feet deep in the centre if he so desires. If he has the ambition—a most delightful ambition—to see fine masses and clumps of the larger perennials, such as larkspurs, golden glow and sunflowers, he will take even more room than that, especially if he realizes that spruces will grow fifteen or twenty feet in ten or twelve years and do not remain the size of Christmas trees for an indefinite period. Well, having decided on your width and the land having been prepared beforehand as if for potatoes, you had better trench the ground with the spade with trenches two feet deep and put a foot of manure, well rotted but not too old, into each trench. Return the black loam on the manure and make level. As the object is to have a rich, moist base to your perennial border, your trenches will be not more than two or three feet apart. It is labor well spent, because you will not need to enrich the border for another three years at least, and then you will have to do your digging in between clumps and rows.

My suggestion is that you regard your border as being divided into three rows, roughly speaking. In planting perennials avoid formal planting. Your object will be to make the whole border appear perfectly natural and then there will be no set rows at all, nothing arbitrary. So you will understand that when I describe the various plants as belonging to the back, middle or front row, I mean that according to their height and habit of growth they are suitable for such and such positions. Nature blends—it does not make rows. You will find after a while that you will have to change the position of some of your plants because they do better or worse according to the amount of light or



A border at Indian Head Forestry Station



The east side of Dr. Speechly's garden, native spruce forming a background for larkspurs with peonies in front.

Making Seed Growing a Business

An account of the Methods on the Noble Farms, Nobleford, Alta.

By Max McD.

Napoleon, tho one of the direst foes the husbandman ever had, is reported to have said, that on the rise and fall of agriculture depend the rise and fall of empires. And Liebeg, a much greater authority on the subject, even as he was a much truer friend, said, that perfect agriculture is the true foundation of trade and industry, and of the riches of the state. Nothing indeed is more certain than that a good harvest makes the world move in its grooves more smoothly, and if not entirely, the power to accomplish this is largely in the farmers' hands.

Due, perhaps, to a mistaken notion of the economic pre-eminence of farming, or to a large measure of ignorance concerning the actual process of tilling the soil and making it yield food and raiment, the idea once prevailed in this western country that "anybody could be a farmer." This may have been true in the past, but it is different now. In the new era of agriculture which has already dawned, there is no room for the shiftless, haphazard tiller of the soil. He is running into the jagged rocks of economic evolution, beside which an ocean iceberg is as harmless as a piece of driftwood.

That "a leaky pocketbook would not be more foolish than poorly worked soil," and that "when farming properly done on well summer-fallowed land shall cease to pay in Southern Alberta, you may look for all other business to go down in one inevitable crash," were two tenets in the agricultural faith of Charles Sherwood Noble, when, in 1909, he trekked to humble holdings on a choice bit of prairie on the Aldersyde branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, northwest of Lethbridge city. The soil was rich brown loam, but moisture, altho not absent, was a limiting factor in crop production unless careful cultivation was practised. Mr. Noble believed that moisture, like time, was money, and from the inception of his farming activities he has adopted the policy of thorough cultivation. A natural result has been a large percentage of seed grain. In fact the production of clean seeds on Grandview Farm has been too exacting and too profitable to make mixed farming look very tempting.

Success Lies in Summer Tillage

The secret of success in Mr. Noble's farming lies in successful summer fallow. In cutting grain, stubble is always left as high as possible, not only for the sake of getting as little straw as possible to handle in the threshing, but also for the purpose of leaving a good stand of stubble so that it can be burned well in the spring. Mr. Noble admits that this is not theoretically the proper method; that turning stubble under deeply and packing the land well at the time of plowing so that moisture will attack the stubble and rot it for the next crop is, theoretically, more correct; but having tried this plan to some extent at Nobleford, he is not yet convinced that it is in every way practicable as a continuing method. The doubt seems to be whether or not this method can be entirely depended upon thru dry seasons to rot the stubble thoroughly. Burning has the effect of killing weed seeds and volunteer growth, and thus contributes materially to keeping land and seed clean, which is of great importance to the Noble farms; at the same time Mr. Noble realizes that this method cannot be followed up safely as a continuous practice for all time. The burning is done as early in the spring as conditions will allow, and followed immediately by double disking to conserve moisture. As horses are in great demand for seeding at this time of the year, five double discs are hitched to a 25 h.p. steam traction engine, which has 4-foot wide rims on the drivers, taking a strip of forty feet wide and covering about 100 acres a day.

With the disking well done, plowing can wait the convenience of the Noble Farming Company. This, however, is begun just as soon as seeding is completed and continues right up till harvest. Plowing is never delayed on these farms to let the weeds get a start, or for any other reason, but is crowded forward as hard as 150 horses and mules and two traction engines can do it. Weed growth is never

tolerated because C. S. Noble reasons that the moisture extracted from the soil while weeds are growing is worth far more than any manure that could possibly be produced by plowing them under. In the case of engine plowing, eight to ten 14-inch plows are run behind an engine; behind the plows is a Campbell packer or discs turned about straight for use as a packer, either tool being weighted to accomplish the desired result in breaking nubs and getting the soil to the desired firmness beneath so that moisture will pass thru it quite freely up or down; and then behind the packer is attached the

rain, with a good supply of nubs ranging around thumb size to discourage any tendency to drifting."

Some Useful Implements

From constant experiments with different tools and implements, C. S. Noble has something of value to offer in the matter of farm machinery. For instance, in working summer fallow he believes that a straight tooth harrow will do much to eradicate a mat of very small weeds, but that it is not worth much after that and may easily be used too much and produce too fine a mulch which may pass away in clouds of dust, leaving the soil wide open to the most rapid evaporation. Referring to later cultivation, he is of the opinion that the disc works to best advantage where the soil has become crusted either on top or below the surface. If the ground is already loose and mellow the disc should not be used, as it tends to make it still finer, tho in a less degree than the harrow. For this work the spring tooth harrow has worked itself greatly into favor on these farms. It comes the nearest to producing the ideal mulch under all circumstances of any single tool. It brings nubs up to the surface and leaves the ground slightly ridged, which is a good preventive for blowing. It is also, when the weeds are small, a very good weed killer.

A new tool, a home-made affair, has been adopted at the Noble farm. It was found that when weeds got any start—which was not often—that the duck foot cultivator kept well sharpened was an important tool. This, however, was found to be an expensive tool to operate, and the rod weeder, home-made, was substituted. C. S. Noble describes it thus:—"The rod-weeder consists of a wooden frame so built as to draw an iron rod 12 feet long thru the ground some three or four inches below the surface. The frame is provided with a tail about 10 or 12 feet long, with a board underneath for a runner, and hence it presents somewhat the appearance of an aeroplane drawn by six horses, with the driver riding on the end of the tail. The earth falls in an attractive little cataract over the rod which pulls out every weed. Occasionally the driver dismounts, raises the tail high in air and removes the rubbish from the rod. The special advantage of this weeder is that it leaves the ground in the condition it finds it, minus the weeds. The nubs are not crushed nor the mulch unnecessarily pulverized. Its special use is weed killing, and it should not be used too freely as it might very likely have a tendency, if over used, to produce an under-surface crust."

As a final word regarding summer fallow, Mr. Noble recommended early disking before plowing, for the reason that it not only insures workable ground for the plow, but it is his experience that early disking is worth as much in killing weeds as three times the work done after plowing. Getting behind in weed killing is considered a disaster of the first magnitude, but if weeds do get ahead of the work in one field, that field is abandoned until it can be plowed a second time. Mr. Noble believes this to be a much easier way than to allow weeds in other fields to get even a moderate start. Very little fall plowing and no spring plowing is done on the Noble farms.

How well the practices adopted on these farms have succeeded in reducing farming operations to an exact science is shown in the fact that invariably the results of a summer's work are almost identical with what C. S. Noble estimates before a kernel of seed has been sown. Thus he has reduced farming to something like the exactness of a manufacturing business, while dividends of from ten to twenty per cent. show that even small-grain farming need not be less profitable than other standard industries. At present the Noble farms are giving preference to American White Banner oats and Marquis wheat to the exclusion of all other varieties of these grains. Asked for the reason of this, Mr. Noble said to the writer:

"White Banner oats are very dependable as regards the quality of straw and the yield is certainly the best we have found with this dependable

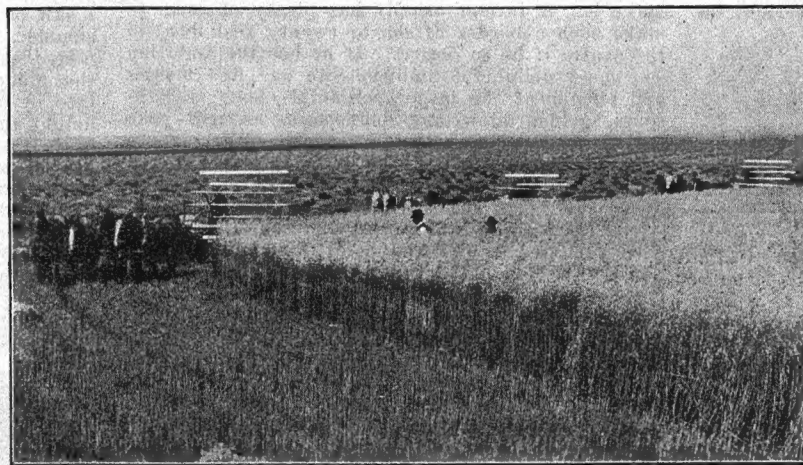
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Sweet clover, seeded as an experiment about May 20, 1915

straight-tooth harrow to work the desired mulch for the purpose of keeping the moisture confined. The engine, of course, has some advantage here in being able to run on firm ground while doing all this work and in getting it all done at once with the least possible waste of moisture. It has been the practise on the Noble Farms to get down low enough each plowing to turn up a little new soil. Eight to ten inches, however, is thought to be the limit, and hereafter the depth must simply be varied from time to time to avoid producing a hard, permanent furrow bottom. Making allowance for differences in seasons it has been found that ten-inch plowing produced the best crop of oats—109 bushels and 21 pounds per acre on a field of nearly 1,000 acres in 1913, tho as high as 130 bushels per acre were secured in the wet season of 1915 on somewhat shallower plowing.

"Soil when in proper condition," says Mr. Noble, "has been plowed deeply and well turned. Poor plowing makes weed eradication difficult because it brings the weeds up unevenly and continuously thru-



Cutting a 130 bushel oat crop on the Noble farms, 1915

out the season and makes any one operation of eradication discouragingly inefficient. The plowing must be recompacted to a moderate firmness best suited to the bringing up of moisture from below when the surface becomes depleted by drought during the summer, and to letting the moisture down whenever the surface supply is increased by rain. It must have had a sufficient mulch worked on top fully two inches—just fine enough to play the part of a check-valve on the moisture, fine enough to stop evaporation from the surface, and yet not too fine to encourage blowing or to cake in a heavy

Britain's Fight for Democracy

VI.—Personalities of the Liberal Leaders

By J. A. Stevenson

Who were the leaders and the prime movers in the social revolution in which Great Britain was immersed at the outbreak of the great war? Up till 1860 there had been a fierce social unrest culminating in the Chartist movement which had produced, in opposition, a strong reactionary conservatism among the upper classes, both of the Whig and Tory camps. There was fierce bitterness on one side and dire alarm on the other.

Then, from 1860 till the end of the century, came a period of social truce, to which William Ewart Gladstone was the most effective contributor. Millions of the masses seeing the services of the highest type of political genius enlisted on their behalf, acquired a new patience and hoped for results which rarely came. Gladstone's services to humanity and the principles of Liberalism were inestimably great; the Balkan States owe their liberation from the Turk largely to his generous mind and eloquent tongue, but he was not intimately and keenly concerned with the social problems of the English people. Social reform was not his metier; he moved in a grander orbit, and it must be confessed that Gladstonian Liberalism did little to alleviate the hardships of the masses. When he died there was no one to fill his shoes, and the nakedness of the old Liberalism soon became patent. Gladstone had dwarfed all other Liberals, and there was an interregnum of stagnation in Liberalism till new leaders were discovered.

Campbell-Bannerman and Asquith

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, a shrewd Scot and as true-hearted a Liberal as ever lived, but no orator or popular figure, led the party back to power and sustained the Gladstonian tradition by insisting that South Africa should get autonomy. On his death, after a brief reign, the premiership fell to Herbert Henry Asquith, who has now held office for seven years. Mr. Asquith is sprung from solid Yorkshire manufacturing stock. After a brilliant career at school and at Balliol College, Oxford, he was called to the English Bar and, speedily acquiring a huge practice, entered politics in 1886. In 1892 he became Home Secretary, and in the years of opposition developed into the front rank of Liberal leaders. He was the unanimous choice as successor to "C-B" and nobly has the choice been justified. Would he have accepted it had he known the strenuous burdens and grave crises which the future held? First came desperate political struggles over the budget, the Parliament Act and the Home Rule Bill, and then the chaos of a world war. Thru them all, Mr. Asquith has maintained his ascendancy as the most commanding figure in the Empire's public life; since Gladstone died no such capacious intellect has been at the service of parliament. He combines an economy of method, a vivid clarity of thought and a passionless detachment of spirit. He believes, with Pitt, that the greatest trait of statesmanship is patience, and what has sometimes seemed a policy of drift, turned out in his hands to be the wisest course.

A Great Pilot

During the political struggles of 1906-1914, he had a very difficult task as leader of a motley coalition, but he had the rare capacity of being able to win and keep the loyalty of men of different views and outlook. Mr. Gardiner attributes this quality to "his remarkable freedom from the vice of egotism and personal ambition. No one ever came to power with less individual assertiveness or in a more personally disinterested spirit. He does not care who gets the popular applause as long as the work is done. He is neither an adventurer, a political gambler nor an idealist, but a plain politician interested only in practicable things and a little indifferent to dreams even tho they are on the point of becoming realities." "He touches greatness most when asserting some abstract principle of government." His fierce impeachment of Germany's crime when war was formally declared, revealed his deep passion for fundamental realities. Never has he risen better to the occasion; emer-

gencies only service to unfold his powers. Time and again his position has been alarmingly threatened till he swept away the dangers by an effort of splendid eloquence which asserted his supreme intellectual authority. The British Empire has been fortunate in its pilot during the stormiest epoch which it has witnessed for a century.

A Real Aristocrat

Like Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey is a product of Balliol College, Oxford, which, under the famous Dr. Jowett, gave Britain so many statesmen. But he is sprung of a different stock, from the Northumbrian Greys, a Whig family long located in the north of England, whose records show a splendid tale of public service, rarer and richer inasmuch as most of its efforts were for the popular cause. The Greys are the very flower of the British aristocracy—the second Lord Grey led the Whig party in its darkest days, and lived to pass the great Reform Bill of 1832. His son was a distinguished member of Liberal cabinets, and Sir George Grey, the grandfather of Sir Edward, was not only a successful statesman at home but also a splendid colonial administrator. His work in New Zealand still endures. With such antecedents it was natural for Edward Grey to turn to politics as a career, and at a very early age he became Liberal member for

to be, but a strong Radical of advanced views and generous sympathies, and no one made better speeches in favor of the 1909 budget and the Parliament Act. He is now proven to have worked consistently for the peace of Europe and the improvement of international relations; his success in the negotiations after the Balkan wars seemed to give high promise of a better understanding between Britain and Germany. When the deluge came he made as a last desperate effort a noble and statesmanlike offer to Germany, whose refusal to accept it has plunged her in eternal disgrace and Europe in illimitable woe. When Sir Edward was congratulated on his great speech of August 3, he turned away with the remark, "This is the saddest day of my life," and it is said that at the Cabinet Council, where war was decided on, he broke down not thru weakness but unspeakable grief. He still maintains his calm ascendancy both in his own country and abroad, and all attempts to saddle him with the responsibility for the Balkan muddle have failed. In the difficult days of reconstruction and international readjustment yet to come, Europe will be grateful for the priceless possession of a statesman of Sir Edward Grey's temper and ideals.

Lloyd George

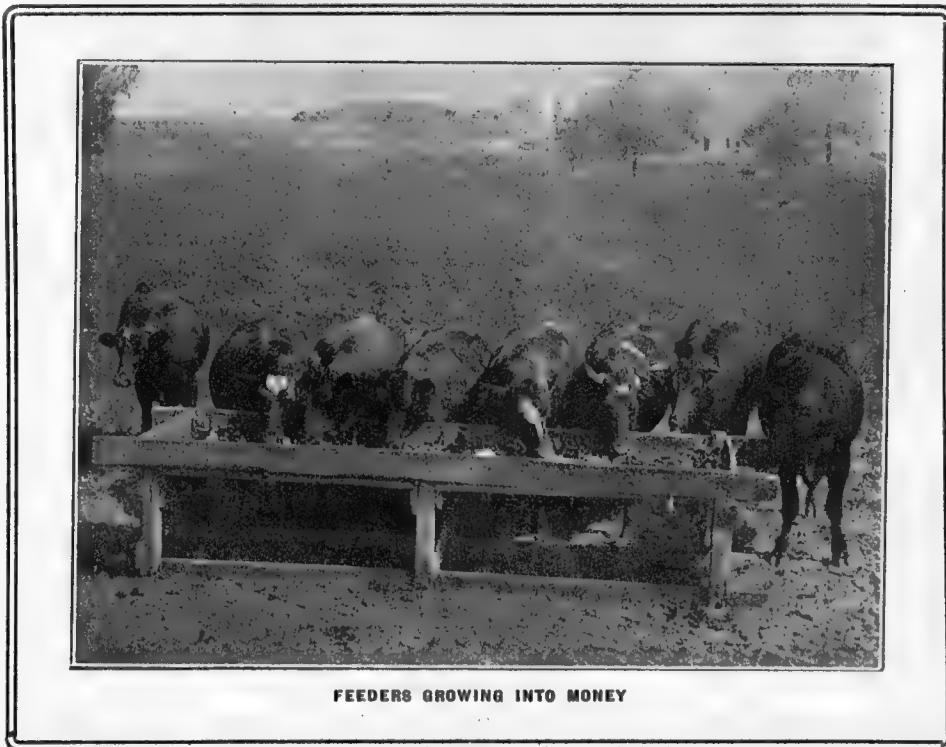
Of the policies of social reform, for which the Liberal regime of 1906 onwards was famous, the inspiration and driving force was David Lloyd George. Born of humble Welsh stock, and owing all to his native wit and dauntless courage, nothing to influence or wealth, from being an unknown country solicitor he has risen to the pinnacle of fame and changed the whole current of British politics. From the day that he became Chancellor of the Exchequer the real battle for a new Britain began, and if it is now suspended by the war, some of the fruits are visible. The efforts of Lloyd George and his colleagues have served to reconcile the working masses with the national idea; had the old regime of reactionary indifference been allowed to continue, the response of the British democracy in this great crisis might easily have been different. The workers might have stood sullenly aside and said to the upper classes, "You people who enjoy the affluent side of British life, the motors, the banquets, the sports and gaieties, you can fight for them; we might well benefit by a German conquest and the advent of German social policies."

Lloyd George more than any other man averted such a calamity, and he has by his brave eloquence nerved the British democracy to meet each new demand and sacrifice with sterner fortitude. Again to turn to Mr. Gardiner: "He is the first real expression of the supremacy of the democracy. Other men have interpreted democracy from without, philosophically, objectively; but here is one who comes hot from its very heart, uttering its thoughts in its own language, feeling its agonies and aspirations with passionate sympathy, making them vivid and actual with the glow of his mind and the swift imaginative illumination of a poetic temperament. All his thoughts and actions come from his direct experience of life. He lives by vision, not by thought; by the swiftness of his apprehension, not by the slow correlation of fact and theory."

Opinions Have Changed

It is true that he has made serious mistakes and his experiments sometimes verge on the foolhardy. But he has a real and abiding passion for the common people, sincere and heartfelt, and in their service all his strength has been spent. A few years ago, all the massed strength of wealth, influence, society and privilege were mobilized to exterminate him, for with true vision they beheld in his rise to power and ascendancy over the workers the greatest peril which their special interests have ever faced. These times are changed, and the London financial world, whom he saved by his courage and disregard

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FEEDERS GROWING INTO MONEY

Berwick-on-Tweed. At that time Mr. Gladstone said of him that "never had he seen a young man with so much capacity for public life and so little inclination for it." He was more devoted to fly fishing, at which he is an acknowledged expert, and he was for some years tennis champion of England. But he was marked for political distinction from the first, and served as Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs from 1892 to 1895. During the South African war he was a Liberal Imperialist, and like Mr. Asquith and Lord Haldane, his relations with Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman were sometimes strained.

At the Foreign Office

In 1906 there was no other possible candidate as Foreign Minister, and after ten years of office he has good claim to be regarded as the foremost statesman in Europe. If Mr. Asquith prevails by intellectual mastery, Sir Edward's power is largely a triumph of character. Says Mr. Gardiner of him: "The detachment of his mind, the Olympian aloofness and serenity of his manner, the transparent honesty of his aims, the entire freedom from artifice and from appeals to the gallery all combine to give him a certain isolation and authority which are unique." "He wins by his mere presence and the sense of high purpose and firmness of mind inspires." Critics, chiefly in his own party, have not been absent, who objected to the reticence of his diplomacy and his acquiescence in the partition of Persia, but his difficulties are now better realized. In domestic affairs he has never been the timid aristocratic Whig which he is often depicted

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

WHAT THE G.G.A. DOES FOR WOMEN

Seeing the quiet, efficient manner in which the Women's Section of the Grain Growers' convention in Saskatoon was handled, the business-like appointment of committees and the effective way in which these committees went about their work, I couldn't help closing my eyes and drawing up a mental picture of the first convention of the Grain Grower women, which was held in the same city three years ago. Then all the work was carried on by outsiders, and those women who are now conducting the business of this organization so effectively were only isolated units, with ideas a-plenty but very diffident about expressing them.

The next year showed some improvement in this respect. Mrs. McNaughtan and Mrs. Haight presided at most of the sessions, but even then they were greatly lacking in confidence in their own ability.

The last two conventions have marked a most astounding change in this respect. The improvement in clearness, and precision and force is almost incredible. Hesitation and indecision have given way to a quiet, dignified efficiency which is the result of a growing knowledge of how a convention should be conducted.

Methinks I saw a change, too, in the audience. With increased numbers this organization has gathered unto itself more and more strong virile women of the kind who do their own thinking. Possibly the women who came to Saskatoon as visitors and delegates were the outstanding women of the organization, but if not, there is every evidence that the Women's Section of the Grain Growers' Association is developing the women of the country at a remarkable rate. Doubtless the reason for this rapid development is that the women of this organization have had to work out their own problems, with no one to lean upon for advice. To be sure, the general executive of the Grain Growers' Association has been their very good friend and supporter, but they have, very wisely too, left it to the women to initiate every undertaking in connection with their department. As a result the women have risen magnificently to meet their obligations, and there is growing up a body of organized trained women which, I prophesy, will be a big influence in moulding the history of the province of Saskatchewan.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE P.E.L.

Like that legendary bird, the Phoenix, the Political Equality League of Manitoba has been transformed and taken on a new lease of life under the name, The Political Educational League of Manitoba. Having procured the tool with which to work, this organization is preparing to turn its energies in the direction of constructive reforms. Securing a minimum wage, improving the laws relating to women and children, compulsory education, prison reform and the friendly visiting of our new citizens all came up before the convention held in Winnipeg on February 16 and 17. Just how much of this large-sized program the society will be able to shoulder in one year remains to be seen, but there is every evidence that it will be no less busy than in the old days when its single objective was the securing of the franchise.

The officers of the new organization are: President, Dr. Mary Crawford; Vice-President, Dr. A. G. Sinclair; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Hooper, of Holland; Recording Secretary, Miss Mae Clendenan; Correspondence Secretary, Mrs. Harrison.

WANTS COST OF WAR DISTRIBUTED

Dear Miss Beynon:—I think Wolf Willow's ideas are good, first, that a farmer should not be forced to take less than a certain price for his grain to satisfy creditors; second, that the government should raise by land value tax all funds for war purposes, patriotic and Red Cross.

I had planned to give a patriotic acre, but believe now I will turn it into the Belgian Relief, Dominion Alliance, or Chinese Inland Mission funds. What is the sense in my giving twenty-five dollars to the Patriotic Fund when several of my near neighbors, better able to give than I, don't give a cent? I would like to see a war tax of ten cents an acre on all deeded land, improved and unimproved, and a war surtax of another ten cents an acre on unimproved deeded land. Sixteen dollars per quarter section would make speculators sit up and take notice, and also might not suit landholders of Teutonic origin, but those who want to give would have the satisfaction of seeing all giving the same. City

lands should be taxed relatively the same. There are plenty of charity causes to support, if any wished to donate more.

ANOTHER GROUCHY WOLF.

SHOULD WORK AT FUNDAMENTALS

Dear Miss Beynon:—I was surprised to read such an article as "Our Friend the Socialist," from so intelligent and broad-minded a person, as previous writings of yours have proved you to be. It seems that you have allowed a little prejudice to so magnify the few "bad points" of "Our Friend the Socialist" that the many good points have been entirely hidden from your view.

You commence your remarks with the old proverb of, "You can lead a horse to water, but you cannot make him drink." That may be true with horses, but this awful war of today proves that the majority of human beings, besides being led, can be made to do the dirty work and fighting for the interests of a handful of capitalists and military madmen.

Maybe your article was the outcome of feeling a

which to work." But the trouble is he doesn't demand it, he is too easily satisfied; he allows himself to be shunted off onto some side issues and the real goal becomes lost. Then there is the second "psychological mistake" of the Socialist, which you say is in his manner of approaching the unbeliever. We have had years and years too many of this expert-salesmanship, sugar and honey, soft soap, pull-the-wool-over-your-eyes attitude. Are the workers of the world any better off today than they were years ago? No. Government statistics will prove that the cost of living has gone up a higher percentage than wages. The Socialist realizes that there is no time for this soft-soap business, and that the only way to make his listeners sit up and take notice is to hit straight out from the shoulder with the truth, without any sugar and honey coating. If there is any person the politician hates to see at a political meeting, it is the Socialist, who has the unpardonable habit of shooting out the truth just at a critical moment.

I cannot understand why you condemn the Socialist and at the same time admit that there is a living truth at the bottom of Socialism and also acknowledge the success of the movement. You conclude your article with advice to the Socialist to make a closer study of Neighbor Smith, "who can be beguiled." I quite agree with you there, that is the trouble. The average person is too easily "beguiled," allowing the wool to be pulled over his eyes, while a few non-producers are living a life of laziness and luxury at the sacrifice of thousands of starving people.

We have to get to work and educate Neighbor Smith not to be so easily beguiled. Labor produces all wealth, therefore labor is entitled to all it produces. Government statistics say the worker only receives one-fifth of the value he produces, so don't you think it is time the whole capitalist system was abolished?

I will conclude with a few words of Karl Marx, the great writer on economics: "Workers of the world unite, you have nothing to lose but your chains, but a world to gain." A.V.L.

CONSCRIPTION PRINCIPLE FAIR

Dear Miss Beynon:—After reading your editorial in The Guide of January 12, I feel I must write and say what I think on the subject. Of course, we all have our own opinions, but I for one do not see why the single men should not enlist before the married, at least the married man with a family. The single man has no family dependent on him, and as for the girl who might one day marry him, she is giving up no more than a married woman who has no children, and as for getting just a bare living, why, girls are getting better wages than ever they did, and girls in England, who are doing men's work, are getting men's wages. I am an English woman and think as much of England as anyone, and would be quite willing to give my husband the same as others; but I have five little ones under six years old. Of course, one could get along all right with the separation allowance, but, supposing he was killed, how could I bring up my little ones and earn their living at the same time? Supposing also that widows would be allowed a pension, how do we know we should get it? There's been so much graft over the war already that I'm afraid the widows would come short. Will not some of the women with large families give us their opinion?

Now if my letter is not too long, I would like to say a few words about Rev. B.'s letter. Of course, I know nothing about the case he mentions; but to show it might not be altogether the woman's fault, I will tell you about the district I lived in before we came here. They started a Homemakers' Club just before we left. But do you think I went? Not I. We lived in that district five years, and there was only one woman who was anyway friendly. We visited some of the neighbors now and then, after being asked several times to do so; but we were not wanted, and they showed it as plainly as actions could. They barely spoke to us, and whispered and giggled to each other all the time we were there. Why? I know no reason except that we could not afford to go out and about as they did, and perhaps my dress was a little shabbier. I would sooner stay at home altogether than go amongst such a set of ill-bred people. I wonder why people ask one out if they don't want one. Women's clubs may be very nice—I do not know as there is not one in this district—but there would never be a good one where the neighbors are always nagging at one another. I will sign as before.

LILAC.



A WINTER FROST GARDEN

little sore after one of those "tripping-up" experiences you mentioned in your reply of December 15 to "Pro Bono Publico," at least that is the impression your remarks give one. You have come into contact with a so-called Socialist and have judged the whole Socialist party accordingly. Rather a narrow-minded way of looking at it, is it not? The Socialist party is in favor of the principles of any movement that will give permanent benefit to the masses, but the Socialist thinks it is only valuable time and energy wasted for the people to split themselves up into so many sections, with each section working hard for a particular reform. Would it not be more logical for the people to unite and all work hard for the "Great Cause," the only system that embraces the principles of all the reforms that are of any benefit to all the people. We will not get bruised any more for fighting for all our rights than if we fought for only a fraction of them.

Miss Francis E. Willard, the great temperance worker, said of Socialism: "Oh, that I were young again, and it would have my life. It is God's way out of the wilderness and into the promised land. It is the very marrow of Christ's gospel. It is Christianity applied." Miss Willard realized that if she had given her life to Socialism her time would have been spent more profitably for the cause of temperance, besides educating the people to the true cause of the poverty and suffering that is in the world today. Every person of average intelligence will admit that the unequitable conditions under which we are living today are due to the capitalist system. Well, then, why not attack the root of the evil, not "merely scratch the surface of the social fabric."

You say the Socialist "fails to realize that the average man demands a concrete goal towards

The Farm Garden

Suggestions from readers of The Guide containing their experience in making and caring for a successful farm garden

AN ALBERTA FARM GARDEN (First Prize Article).

First I order my seeds every spring from a good reliable seed house and buy plenty. I keep my land well fertilized by using well rotted barnyard manure applied early and as evenly as possible. I plow deep as soon as the land is dry enough to work well, and follow immediately with a good lever harrow, crossing and recrossing until the land is firm and fine. The last time over both ways I let the lever right down so as to allow the bars to drag on the land to smooth it and fill up all small depressions. I keep a combination garden seeder and cultivator so as to be able to plant the seeds evenly in straight rows and at the proper depth and cover them with moist earth pressed down properly.

I begin with the lettuce seed and plant a number of varieties, the early flat leaved for early use and the head lettuce to follow later in the season. I make the rows about 18 inches apart and plant the seed rather thick and about half inch to one inch in depth according to the moisture in the land. Next I plant radishes, beets, carrots, parsnips, onions, parsley, cauliflower, peas, cabbage and a few turnips for early use, also a few potatoes. About ten days or two weeks later I plant beans, corn and other things which are apt to be damaged by frost, and my full crop of potatoes and a few more radishes to come on later.

Plant in Long Rows

As soon as there is any sign of weeds starting I put on the thin weeder blades on the cultivator and run them close up to the rows left by the pressure wheel of the seeder and just about one inch under the surface so as to break up any crust and kill all weeds which have started. After following each row and working close to both sides of the row I then set the blades close together and work out the spaces between the rows. I plant everything in rows about eighteen inches apart except cabbage, corn and potatoes, which I plant in rows double width, or 36 inches apart. I plant all small seeds shallow and the larger ones deeper, about two inches for peas, beans, corn and three inches for potatoes.

As soon as the plants show along the rows I go over all the vegetables again and keep the cultivator going so as to break up the crust every time any forms after a rain. I try to never let the weeds get more than half an inch above the ground. As soon as the plants are up about two inches I aim to thin them out so as to give them the proper room to grow to make the size most preferable for use. Carrots, parsnips, and turnips I aim to thin down to one plant every five or six inches, leaving the strongest and healthiest plant in each place. Beets I leave rather thick in the rows until they are large enough to make greens and then thin them out and use the ones removed for pickles and the tips for greens, and leave the ones I want to grow about three to four inches apart so that they will not get too large and coarse. The cabbages I thin out about the first of June to about thirty inches apart in the rows, leaving the strongest looking plants and transplanting where necessary. If the seed does not do well I get plants and set them, but I find the seeds usually do best. I seed my turnip crop about this time and leave them rather thick in the rows to prevent them growing too large.

I start cultivating potatoes as soon as the first ones appear above the ground and cover them about one inch deep with dirt, and as soon as they get up three or four inches I cultivate again and throw up another inch of soil about them, so as to cover up the weeds and about a week later start the hoes so as to get any weeds which have escaped the cultivator, and give them one or two cultivatings, later hilling them up each time so as to get plenty of soil to cover the potatoes to prevent damage by sunburn and frost. I aim to plant enough of each kind of vegetables to give us an abundance to use all season fresh from the garden

and have plenty to put in the cellar for winter and spring use, as this is the cheapest part of our living. —W.D.T., Alta.

CELERY AND RHUBARB CULTURE (Second Prize Article).

To begin with, the farm garden should be well sheltered on the north and west sides. In this locality a naturally sheltered location can generally be found, but failing this, a good wind-break of golden willow, or some other quick-growing bush,

about eight inches between the rows, with plants six inches apart in the row. Shelter from the sun and water every night. When the celery begins to form, bunch the leaves together at the top and tie a sheet of newspaper loosely round each plant, allowing the leaves to be about six inches above it. Then gradually bank up round the paper. By this means we obtained a supply of well-bleached celery —white, crisp and juicy. Both celery and rhubarb can be helped along by watering twice weekly with liquid manure, made by steeping ordinary barnyard manure in water.

Where poultry are allowed free range they are generally very destructive to garden stuff. We find that a fence of two-foot poultry netting, with a strand of barbed wire over it, will keep them out. They will not try to fly over if there is no top rail to perch on. We sow everything in drills; it is much easier to cultivate and keep down the weeds, and also to thin out the plants. For sowing small seeds, which it is hard to avoid sowing too thickly, it is a good plan to punch some holes with a nail in the lid of a small tin. The seeds can then be shaken out slowly, like salt from a salt-sprinkler. A lot of thinning-out is saved and the seed goes further. We have found that peas and beans do better if sown thickly. We do not believe in hills for cucumbers or squash, etc., but have had splendid success with them sown in drills in the ordinary way, in a shady place.—H. M. R., Sask.



A GOOD CROP OF POTATOES

should be planted. We plow the garden deeply every spring, turning under a liberal dressing of manure. Then harrow well and pack. The currant bushes and other small fruits, together with the rhubarb, should be along one side of the garden, where they will not interfere with the plowing and can afterwards be dug round with the spade. A plentiful supply of rhubarb is one of the easiest things to get, yet is seldom found on the farm. In the fall, after freeze-up, we cover plants with loose, strawy manure. In the spring, when the leaves begin to show, remove this and cultivate deeply, using plenty of manure. Very early rhubarb can be obtained by getting a dozen or so empty apple or lime barrels. Knock out both ends and place right over the plants. On cold nights cover over the top to keep away frost. By this means an early supply of rhubarb is assured.

We sow seed onions for spring and summer eating, for salads, etc., but for a winter keeping onion prefer the Dutch sets; also, they are much more easily grown. We have always found a cold frame



A SPLENDID FARM GARDEN IN ALBERTA. NOTE THE SHELTER PROVIDED.

the best way of propagating early plants, cabbage, celery, etc. Have tried starting plants indoors, in boxes, but with poor success. Last year we had some first-class celery. Our method was to dig a trench as deep as the soil would admit, and cover the bottom with a layer of well-rotted manure. Over this put four or five inches of soil. Plant a double row of celery in the one trench, allowing

any family, should be without its garden, and it need not entail all one's time, if one has a little forethought, altho my way, which has proved successful, I obtained by experience. In the first place, do not be too anxious to set the seed until the frosts are gone. The middle of May is plenty soon enough. I plant everything from the seed right out in the garden very thinly, so that these, carrots, turnips, parsnips, beet and the like, only need thinning. I do not transplant these vegetables as they do not pay for the labor. The cabbage I sow almost singly, giving them the amount of room to mature. I find it a better way than so much transplanting, which always seems to make too much work. There are so many kinds to choose from, I get one kind that is early and one for winter keeping; these I hang in the cellar by the roots and they keep well. Spinach is the first greens I look forward to. This I sow not too thickly, and when it has nice sized leaves on I clip or pull the leaves, and it will shoot out again. This can be cut three times with success. If grown in succession, one can have greens until

the cabbage is ready, which, of course, is not until late on in the season. One seems to look forward to a salad as soon as anything, and I find the variegated lettuce as nice as any; it's very sweet eating, and I find it stands the sun and drought better than others. This I sow thinly, and when ready clip it instead of pulling it up, and it will shoot up again, even for the third time and be nice. I also sow this in succession. Sow pepper grass and mustard, too, alongside of it; also radishes and they will be handy when you need them. Peas and beans will be plentiful if grown in succession. I get the dwarf kinds of both; they bear well, and need so little attention. If one needs a climber the scarlet runner bean will be found very pretty. I generally get onion sets. One is able to use the green to advantage in the salads. The seed onion seems so long coming to anything, and then there is not much to them. As soon as the ground can be dug I put a few rows of potatoes in, so as to get new ones before the general crop is ready, as a rule by the end of July.

I make the rows full length of the garden from east to west, it looks much nicer, I think, and one can weed to better advantage. The weeding I do

Continued on Page 14

Alberta

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by
P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR No. 1

It is now three weeks since the close of our eighth annual convention, and the consensus of opinion seems to be both inside and outside of our organization that the convention which has just closed was the most successful in every way that we have ever held. You have doubtless received the report of your delegates by this time. It is not my intention to comment at any length on what was accomplished at that convention, but there are a few minor matters bearing more or less directly on the work of our association for which I would ask your earnest consideration at this time.

Organization Work

Your directors are making a special effort this year, under the leadership of President H. W. Wood, to devise an efficient and economical system of organization work to take the place of the somewhat extravagant and haphazard methods of the past few years. To that end each of our directors has been made the responsible organizer for his own district. It is recognized that even with the ten directors and full executive that we now have, only a very small portion of our unions can be visited in any one year. There is, however, a large number of very capable men who would be only too glad to help forward the work of our association if some reasonable system could be devised which would ensure smooth working and the necessary vim to carry it out to a successful conclusion. As a first move in this direction we are asking that each of our unions give the matter careful consideration, and write this office giving us the name and address of one or more competent men in their district who would be willing to undertake organization work either at home or away from home if necessary. If you will send these names in to the Central office at the earliest possible opportunity, a list will be compiled here for our use, and a duplicate list with all available information forwarded to the director for the district from which the information is obtained. We ask your earnest consideration of the above request, and hope that we may hear from you within the next few weeks, so that we can get our plans into some sort of shape before the busy season commences.

Convention Photographs

As announced at our convention, official photographers were appointed and a number of official photographs were taken. These include a full group of 600 delegates taken in Central Park. Many of these photographs have already been sent out and reproductions have appeared in most of the agricultural papers, which will be sufficient to show that the photograph is an excellent one. I may say that the full size of the original is thirty-six inches long by six inches. Then we have a flashlight of the convention taken in the church; this is also a particularly good photograph, size 8 by 10, and neatly mounted. There is an outside group of the women's convention, size 8 by 10. We also have an outside group of the new board of directors of our Women's Auxiliaries,

and a fine inside group of our own board of directors for 1916. Any or all of these photographs can be secured for \$1.00 per copy, to which add 15 cents to cover the cost of the special mailing folders and postage. If your union will make up an order for ten or more of these photographs we will mail them out to your local secretary for distribution at a straight price of \$1.00 per photograph. The outside group and the flashlight are souvenirs of our most successful convention that should be in the hands of every delegate, and we have recently received a suggestion which is being acted upon by two or three of our unions, namely, that our unions should every year secure one copy of each of these photographs to be framed and held in the possession of the union itself.

I might also add, as announced to the convention, that the Central office has arranged for a commission on each photograph which is sold, and that the larger the number of photographs disposed of the greater will be the commission; the proceeds of the commission which we receive in this way go to the general organization fund of the association. We hope that the response to this appeal will be good, and that not only will each union secure at least one copy as their own property, but that many of our members will secure copies for their homes as well.

For a Successful Year

As a result of our convention the general opinion seems to be that there is a new and better feeling among us in regard to the work of the U.F.A., and that we are entering on a new era which will result in a large increase in our membership, a greater efficiency, and consequently more effective influence in all matters that pertain to our interests as farmers. It is quite certain that great as our progress has been, we have not carried the weight in some quarters that we should do, due probably to more or less disunity among ourselves. Let us all combine this year and work together to put our association on a basis of efficiency, not only from a financial viewpoint, but as an organized body, working for the good of the community at large. We can do it if we try. Let us make a special effort this year, and if we do the results will be so apparent to us all that our only regret will be that we did not throw the necessary zeal into our work long ago.

Wishing you a most successful year in the work of our association.

Yours fraternally,
P. P. WOODBRIDGE,
Provincial Secretary.

A DISTRICT CIRCULAR

The following letter is being sent out by J. W. Wood to all unions in his constituency:

Gentlemen:—You are no doubt aware that the delegates from Battle River constituency elected me as your director for 1916 at the convention held in Calgary, January 18 to 21. I am anxious to get in direct touch with every union throughout the constituency, recognizing that without their help and assistance my efforts will be of little avail. I want the assistance of every member of your union to help to make your own union one of the largest and most active in the province; not only large and active, but profitable to your members. Where our locals are well organized and well managed, we can save our members from 20 to 30 per cent. on almost everything they need to buy, and in the selling of their grain a saving of from three to eight cents per bushel. Think what this means to our farmers—a saving of from \$5,000 to \$30,000 at each point, according to the size of the district. And this can be done. All we have to do is to get started on business lines and keep go-

ing. If even only ten members come out to our meetings at the start, when the others find that we are buying formaldehyde at 18 cents instead of 35 cents, strychnine at about \$1.00 instead of \$1.75, wire at \$3.80 instead of \$4.80, fence posts of split cedar or tamarac at 10 cents or 11 cents instead of 18 to 20 cents, farm implements of all kinds at 20 to 30 per cent. cheaper, lumber at \$16 to \$18 per thousand instead of \$26 to \$28 per thousand, coal at \$4 to \$5 instead of \$6 to \$8, twine at 10 cents instead of 15 cents, flour, bran, shorts, groceries, harness, all at considerable savings, you can depend upon it that the others soon want to become members of their U.F.A.

The Guide

Induce your members to subscribe for the Grain Growers' Guide, your own paper, printed and published by the farmers' own money; the only paper published in the Dominion of Canada entirely in the interests of farmers. Commence to carry out the principles for which we stand—Organization, Education, Co-operation and Equity in this way.

Organization—Get together and discuss your business as business men should.

Education—Discuss from whom, where and how to buy what you need at the lowest possible prices, and to sell your produce, whatever it might be, in such a way that it will bring you the highest market price. By co-operation carry out what organization and education have taught you to be the best methods to adopt in carrying on your business. And last, that noble motto of our own association—Equity—founded on the laws of nature, fairness and justice to ourselves and to all men, remembering that we are engaged in the largest business in the world, and that it is up to us to prove that we are capable of managing it in our own interests.

The leaders of your organizations are making your problems their special study, and are prepared to give you all possible assistance. It is my intention to visit as many unions in the constituency as possible during my year of office, but wherever a group of unions can be got together at one point and they think I can be of any assistance, I am prepared to come as soon as arrangements can be made. I am having your secretary appointed agent for the Grain Growers' Guide. Please assist him all you can to have every farmer take his own paper. It is worth ten times more than the cost. I am writing to The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd. and the Farmers' Elevator Co. Ltd., and several other houses to send you catalogs and best prices on all you need f.o.b. your point. These will be in your hands ready for your next meeting.

Use the Bank

You could also ask your local merchants to quote you for any line they are carrying, and remember that banks as a rule are willing to lend to our farmers what they need in the early spring to enable them to buy what they need at such remarkably reduced prices, instead of buying at high prices and giving notes at high rates of interest. Nothing inspires a banker more than to see a farmer conduct his business in a businesslike manner. When it comes to carload lots of flour, wire, fence posts, coal, lumber, twine, etc., the easiest way to finance is for all your members to sign a guarantee to the bank. When the car arrives the bank will meet the sight draft, and as the goods are taken, and paid for as they are taken, the money is paid into the bank and clears the account ready for the next car.

I am enclosing you a sample letter to send out when calling your meetings. I would like you to send these letters to every farmer in your district, whether he is a member or not. Invite him to your meetings, and when he sees what is being done, on the first call for new members you will see them march up to the table and your secretary will have a busy time. I want you to give me a list of men in your district who are able and willing to assist in organizing. Give me the name of any district where new unions

could be formed to advantage, also the name of unions which are dead, or inactive, also the name of every farmer in your territory, so that I can send him Grain Growers' catalogs, etc. At some of our points our people are arranging to have a huge farmers' gathering in the town before seeding commences. The program to be followed is: Concert with speeches and music, supper, and then a dance afterwards, proceeds, after paying expenses, to form a fund to help carry on the business of the union. Your people are waiting for such an opportunity of getting together. If you decide to have such a meeting at your point, let me have the date to enable me to arrange to attend as many as possible.

Greatest in the World

In conclusion, let me add one or two words of inspiration. You are, every one of you, part and parcel of one of the greatest organizations the world has ever seen, in spite of the remark you so often hear—that it is no use, you cannot get the farmers to hang together. It is an untruth, and I want you all to nail it as such every time you hear it. The Country Gentleman, in a two page article on your Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd. and your Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. Ltd., ends up with saying that they are the greatest example of co-operative marketing the world has ever seen, and the same will soon be just as true of co-operative buying departments.

Let me finish with quoting an article in the London (England) Daily News, of some little time ago, that the farmers of the three western provinces were doing more to revolutionize the West, commercially, socially and politically than all other causes combined.

Now, gentlemen, I appeal to you all to aid and assist in this splendid and noble work of trying to improve the lot of our fellowmen, and thus raise our profession to a higher plane.

Yours very sincerely,

JOHN W. WOOD,
Director, Battle River Constituency,
United Farmers of Alberta.

BUSY TIMES AT CLAREMONT

In a letter received from J. W. Hurman, secretary of Claremont Union No. 725, he states that the reason we have not heard from that local for some time is because they shared in the good crops, and the members were so busy getting rid of their grain that they forgot meetings, so that at a couple of meetings which were held the turnout was poor. However, they made some good co-operative purchases with the La Coates Union, in lumber, flour and coal, saving about \$400 to the members, and this has given a little boost to the union. Dues have been forwarded for seven new members, and the secretary asks for suggestions as to how to get the ladies interested, as he believes they would put a more social spirit in the union.

REGISTERED CO-OPERATION

H. J. Duffy, secretary of the Associated Farmers Limited, Lomond, which is a farmers' co-operative company organized and registered under the Co-operative Trading Companies Act and comprised of four local unions of the U.F.A. in the Lomond district, reports as follows:—

We have been very successful so far, having handled nine cars of lumber and sold nearly two hundred shares in our company, and we are desirous of extending our operations to cover some lines of machinery and I have been instructed to write you for any information available. You will be interested to learn that at our first semi-annual shareholders' meeting, held on January 12, the following resolution was carried:—

"That the secretary be empowered to collect from each shareholder who has lapsed in his dues to the U.F.A., the sum of one dollar per annum, and to forward fifty cents thereof direct to head office and the balance to the local preferred by the shareholder, provided that if the said local is not on a working basis he shall retain the same in a special trust fund until such time as the said local be on a working basis."

This, coupled with the by-law which provides that all shareholders must be U.F.A. members, should prevent in some measure the danger of this association killing the local unions.

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Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President, Suite 4, Balmoral Court, Winnipeg, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

MAIL ORDER TAX CONDEMNED

The following resolution, moved by D. S. McLeod, seconded by Geo. A. Maggison, was unanimously carried by the Goodlands Grain Growers' Association on February 19, 1916: Whereas it has been reported in the public press that there is a bill before the Legislature placing a tax upon mail order business, and whereas it has been further rumored that it is intended to raise the tariff on mail order house business from the United States, this Association views with alarm the possibility of the introduction of provincial protection, and by this motion registers its protest against the passing of the said bill; and, further, would affirm its opinion that for revenue purposes a tax should be placed upon all lands held within the province for speculative purposes.

PATRIOTIC ACRE FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$8,664.39
Dunrea G.G.A., per—	
R. Dunlop	15.00
A. Parent	15.00
Cameron G.G.A., per—	
Jas. Grant	25.00
Alex. Delmage	17.00
J. F. Graham	30.00
Sinclair G.G.A., per Jas. Kidd	20.00
Shadeland G.G.A., per—	
Will Andrews	10.00
J. Graham	15.00
Alex. Young	10.00
G. P. Rombough	30.00
W. J. Driver	5.00
Reg. Matthews	10.00
Thos. Boyle	25.00
J. W. Miller	10.00
S. Lowery	5.00
C. J. Story	25.00
J. J. Switzer	15.00
R. Barclay	10.00
Wm. Barclay	5.00
W. Ticknor	15.00
W. Willman	1.00
J. G. Lowery	5.00
Jas. Porter, Jr.	5.00
Jos. Kinsley	25.00
W. White	25.00
G. Brothers	20.00
A. Bedford	20.00
W. Checkley	5.00
J. R. Maxwell	5.00
J. Moore	15.00
Powley and Turner	25.50
H. B. Bryson	25.00
and others	438.50
Blaris-Isabella, per W. J. Hill	30.35
Forrest G.G.A., per—	
Jno. Allan	30.00
Geo. Burton	30.00
J. C. Gibbons	30.00
A. J. Young	30.00
A. G. Cole	30.00
Jno. Gray	30.00
Wm. Ledingham	30.00
Dan. McDonald	30.00
D. G. McKenzie	30.00
Jas. Burt	30.00
D. T. McGregor	30.00
Jas. Grant	25.00
Jno. Webster	24.00
Thos. Phillips	20.00
Otto Lau	20.00
Allen Reid	20.00
J. F. Brownridge	10.00
J. D. Slater	5.00
Ladies' Auxiliary G.G.A.	50.00
Moore Park, per—	
W. G. Meadows	20.00
Pine Creek Ass'n, per—	
Jos. Bennett	20.00
Oakburn G.G.A., per—	
W. B. Martin	24.70
R. J. Eastcott	23.00
J. Halliday	15.00
Total	\$9,866.94

PATRIOTIC ACRE RETURNS

A large number of our branches have not as yet made any returns for the above fund, and it is very desirable that this matter should be proceeded with. In some parts of the province farmers have not all got threshed, and there is good reason why in such cases returns should be delayed. But in a large portion of the province farmers have realized on their crop and our various secretaries should endeavor to complete

their returns within a short time so as to have this matter taken up before the spring work begins to engage their attention. No one need infer that contributions to the above fund will not be required after a certain date. Their contributions will be most acceptable at any time, but should be sent in as early as possible.

OAK LAKE GRAIN GROWERS MOURN

Alex. Goodwin, president of the Oak Lake Grain Growers' Association for a number of years, died at his home Saturday, Feb. 19. Mr. Goodwin was always an enthusiastic Grain Grower and a regular attendant at the annual convention at Brandon.

VIDER ANNUAL MEETING

We held our annual meeting on Saturday, Feb. 19, in the Vider Hall. We were forced to postpone this meeting until the fishing season was over, as fully one-third of our members are engaged in the fishing trade. During the year we have held regular meetings, with fair attendance, and have tried to make these meetings interesting as far as possible. Some of our first year members have overlooked and failed to do their little share, but every effort will be made to increase our membership, which up to date has fourteen paid-up members. Officers for 1916 were elected as follows:—President, J. Sigurdson; vice-president, G. Einarson; directors, G. Holm, S. Finnson, S. T. Hallorson, B. Sigvaldson, Th. Swainson, B. Olafson. The secretary-treasurer has not yet been appointed, but will be at the next meeting of directors.

Enclosed please find \$10.50 for our fourteen paid-up members. With best wishes for the success of the Central in its work, I am,

Yours truly,
ROWLEY FREDERICKSON.

FORREST ASSOCIATION

The Forrest branch have sent in a contribution of \$509.00 to be largely used for Belgian relief work. Fifty dollars of this amount has been donated by the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Grain Growers' Association. These ladies have also been very active in donating to Red Cross work, both in goods and cash, since they were organized about a year ago.

SHADELAND GRAIN GROWERS

The Shadeland Grain Growers' Association has remitted this office \$438.50 for war relief work. They have also been collecting for a car of wheat which they expect to sell soon and realize on it for a further contribution to this fund.

RESOLUTIONS ON MAIL ORDER TAX

The following copies of resolutions passed by various branches are a few of the many received at this office:—

At a meeting of our Association the following resolution was passed:—We, the members of — Association, in session, having discussed the proposal of the Manitoba Legislature to place a tax on all mail order houses doing business in the province, believe this would be detrimental to the farmers and consumers in general, or in other words, it would be protection for the retail merchants at the expense of the consumers. While we have no quarrel with our local merchants, we as citizens of Manitoba consider we should have the privilege of purchasing our goods wherever we can buy to the best advantage without any tax or restriction, therefore be it resolved that we condemn most emphatically the said proposal of our government, and be it understood not only are we opposed to the taxing of the said houses, but more especially the principle involved—that is, the principle of protection.

At the largest Grain Growers' meeting held here in years the following resolution was carried unanimously:—Resolved that this meeting of the

G.G. Association protest in the strongest manner possible against the proposed tax on the mail order houses of Manitoba, we considering the said tax as iniquitous and directly opposed to the principles for which we are contending, the burden of which tax will principally be borne by the farmers, who already have a great deal more of the country's taxation than is their due.

At the last meeting of our Association the following resolution was passed:—Whereas, the Provincial Government is about to bring in a bill taxing mail order houses, this association is strongly opposed to that form of taxation being imposed on the farmers and urges the provincial treasurer to try a surtax on vacant land instead.

This Association wish to register a most emphatic protest against the proposed tax on mail order houses as they consider this legislation in favor of a particular class who are in a decided minority in the province is not fair to all.

The following resolution was unanimously passed at our G.G.A. meeting on the 10th:—Whereas, we believe that mail order houses are one of the most economical mediums of exchange between the manufacturers and the consumers, and whereas, we believe that the taxing of the said houses will increase the price to the consumers; therefore, be it resolved that we are opposed to the tax and would ask our local representative to vote against the said tax.

We the — Branch of the Grain Growers in a meeting assembled on Feb. 21, 1916, passed unanimously the following resolution:—Whereas, many of the local retail merchants of the province of Manitoba do not carry a sufficiently large stock of goods to supply the needs of the farming community; and whereas, in many cases the prices charged are exorbitant, being frequently 50 to 75 per cent. more than the same articles can be purchased at (including carriage) thru mail order houses; and whereas, we deem it our privilege as well as necessity to deal to the best financial advantage, therefore be it resolved: That we consider it most detrimental to the interests of the Grain Growers of the province of Manitoba that such tax should be imposed on mail order business, and we pray that the present legislature of the province of Manitoba will prevent such legislation becoming law. And we would suggest instead for the purpose of raising revenue a direct tax on the municipalities of the province be imposed.

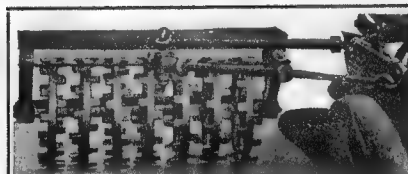
Practically Unanimous

The above are a few illustrations of the many resolutions passed by the Grain Growers' Associations coming to the Central Office in opposition to a tax on the mail order business. One branch, and one only, sent in a resolution favoring the tax, which emphasises the practical unanimity existing among the farmers against the proposed tax. Many emphasized the fact that it savored of protection, being of a character with the protection given to manufacturers by the customs tariff from the competition of foreign goods.

Another feature of these resolutions that is noticeable is the fact that there is a wide spread opinion among the Grain Growers that any additional revenue that the government requires for the conduct of public business should be secured by a surtax on land held out of use for a rise in value. This clearly indicates that the demand for applying the increased value of land created by the community to public purposes is becoming crystallized, and in the near future will become a force that will have to be reckoned with. Thoughtful men are beginning to realize the foolishness of allowing land to be kept out of use for the benefit of a comparatively few rich men at the expense of those who are creating the value. Land held for speculative purposes is a bar to progress and prevents the use of it for productive purposes.

CARBERRY AND THE PATRIOTIC ACRE

The president of the Carberry branch, Mr. Fallis, called at the Central office last week and left a cheque for their contributions to the above fund, amounting to \$1,200.00. This is one of the largest contributions we have had up to date for war relief work.



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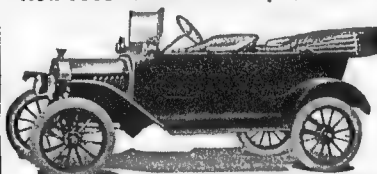
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To the person obtaining the most yearly or half-yearly subscriptions to The Grain Trade News and Produce Record between now and the 15th of May, 1916, we will give a Ford Car, above model, or a roadster. As a further premium we will allow every contestant 50 cents on every yearly subscription. Everyone securing ten or more new subscribers will be given a cash prize. Write today for subscription blanks. Special \$50 Cash Prize to canvasser sending in the largest amount of subscription money before March 1st. Contest not open to city of Winnipeg. GRAIN TRADE NEWS AND PRODUCE RECORD 627 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

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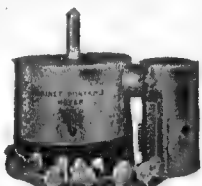


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JOHN A. BRUCE & COMPANY, LIMITED
HAMILTON ONTARIO
Established 1850

The Farm Garden

Continued from Page 11

in the evening, also the watering. I keep the weeds down from the start, and it is surprising what little trouble it is to manage.

Now I have another little plot of ground which I use for marrows and the like. I sow the seeds singly, giving each the desired room to spread. If the season proves a dry one keep them well watered and keep an eye on them in the fall. The first frost will ruin them. I nip all the new shoots off these runners as soon as I think the plant has sufficient fruit on, that it will bear properly—one gets quality instead of quantity then.

I have yet another piece of ground I keep for my herbs, rhubarb, asparagus, small fruit bushes and perennial flowers. The rhubarb I set right outside from the seed, and last year, being the third year of its growth, I was able to cut quite a nice lot twice. It is no trouble to grow, and beyond the first transplanting it has needed no other attention. When the plant begins to run to seed, cut the stalk with the seed on right out. I have a row each of thyme, marjoram, summer savory, sage and parsley. These I pluck when the leaves are large enough and dry for winter use. I also find if celery is sown and cut in the same way it makes a nice winter seasoning. In this same small garden I have my perennial flowers, which I think no one should overlook. Annuals, too, should be grown; only those who grow them understand the pleasure derived from them. In the fall this small garden gets a thick covering of manure which prevents Jack Frost from doing his handy work.—W. P., Alta.

OUR FIRST FARM GARDEN

(Special Mention)

We moved from town to a farm last Spring. It was the 15th of May when I arrived on the scene, and prospects did not look very bright for a vegetable garden, but one we must have. It was a new farm and no land on it was broken. Fortunately our neighbor took pity on us and offered us the use of an old garden they were not going to use. The soil was rich, she said, but full of weeds. Nothing daunted, when we had got partly settled, we started in to make that garden which the men folks had ploughed, and then gone off to more important work. We had brought along just one dollar's worth of seeds, including radish, lettuce, late and early cabbage, cauliflower, two kinds of peas, kohlrabi, beets, carrots, parsnips, turnips, sweet corn, cucumber, sage, summer savory, beans and onions. First we must get in our cabbages and cauliflower, so we made a bed and sowed them in rows to transplant later. Then came a bed of lettuce and another of radish, then one of kohlrabi, as they take much the same treatment as the cabbage. Then came our onions, sowed thickly and pressed down firmly, by the way, as we wanted these all to germinate just as quickly as possible. We watered them as we put them in, then covered the dry earth over all, and it was surprising how quickly they came up. For the cucumbers we made a bed by first digging out some earth and then filling in with a wheelbarrow load of well-rotted manure. Then more earth over the top of that and sowing the seed. After all the seeds were in a nice rain came, and I believe every seed must have germinated.

The carrots and beets came up so thickly I thought I would try transplanting some. They all grew as I was careful to set them out toward evening and watered well, but never again will I transplant carrots. They grew about four inches long, then all went to legs, but the beets did famously, as did the onions, and I'll transplant them every time. If the frosts had let our garden alone we would have had a bumper crop, but we had frosts on June 15, July 20, and a killing one on August 25. Alas for our tender vegetables—beans, corn, tomatoes, peas—gone without scarcely a taste. Oh, yes, the cucumbers, just two little ones left to tell the tale. After the first disappointment, I again turned my attention to those left, and took stock. The kohlrabi was as good as ever. The cabbages, caul-

flower, onions, parsnips, beets, turnips, lettuces, etc., all doing well. Ah, yes, the garden was still worth while, but my celery was all going to seed. What ailed it, when it started in so fine, and had been grown in a pot in the window since early spring? Since, I have seen that same question answered in a magazine as a lack of water, a barrel should be kept beside the trench and water freely applied, I shall remember that in 1916. Over and above what we used thru the summer, we had left when put in the cellar, 60 good cabbages, 2 bushels of carrots, 2 bushels of beets, 1½ bushels of parsnips, and some left in the ground for spring; 2 bushels of turnips, a few kohlrabi (but they are not much good to store. Use them while young and green), 2 dozen cauliflower, plenty of sage and summer savory for a year, lots of pickling onions, but the others did not mature as the season was too short. I'll have them in earlier next year, and am hoping our summer will be more favorable than the last.—H. L. C., Man.

GOOD GARDEN HINTS (Special Mention)

First of all I get a seed catalog and order direct from the seed house, and where I want to get more than one package, I get it by the ounce or in larger quantities as required. When spring comes and the ground is getting warmed up some, I have my husband plow the garden ground good and deep, then scatter some well rotted manure over it—hen manure preferred; then disk in well, harrow till the ground is real fine and finally float with a board float.

Then he marks off the rows with a marker, made of two by four studdings. Take three pieces three feet long, nail them on a couple of pieces of board so that they are eighteen inches apart and nail a pole on for a tongue. When marking off the land try and get the first rows straight and on the return run one marker in the last row made, so you get all the rows straight. By riding the marker the rows get deep enough to plant large seeds and onion sets. In planting fine seeds I mix them with soil, so I can sow them thin. I mix my cabbage and tomato seed with some radish seed, and scatter it thin in as many rows as I want to use for same. I use up the radishes and thin out the other plants to leave a stand. I keep the ground moist on the cucumber and celery seed till up. I plant some mignonette near my cucumbers to draw the bees to carry the pollen. In dry seasons I set tin cans near the cucumber plants with holes in the bottom and pour water into them. We put out a good big garden, so we can store up all we can use thru the winter and spring. When my garden is up nice and begins to get weedy, we work thru the rows, pull up weeds and weak plants and give it a good hoeing. The early garden gets one hoeing and the late garden gets two. We do most of our garden work on Saturday, so the children can help me. I give them seeds of their own, and flower seed too. The secret of a good garden with but little hoeing is to have the ground in good shape before planting the seed and to press the earth down well with the hoe when covering the row.—Mrs. C. W. D., Sask.

SUCCESSFUL GARDENING (Special Mention)

The first consideration in making a garden is the kind of vegetables, flowers and fruit one desires to grow, and that is best got at by studying the seed catalogs of the various firms who deal in them. Personally, I prefer my seeds and plants from a firm in a climate as near that of one's own district as possible. Having decided what I am going to grow I plant all seeds needing to be forced in shallow boxes of earth and a little sand and put them where the soil will be kept warm till the seeds are up, then give them as much light as possible. I prick seedlings off and plant each separately as soon as the second leaf appears, then put them back in a warm place till they get over the shock. When warm outside I put them in a sunny sheltered place during the day and bring them in at night till all danger of hard frost is over, after that

they are put in the cold frame till the first of June, then planted in their permanent situation. Earliana tomatoes treated thus and fed with a little liquid manure twice a week will fully develop before the frost. Some will be red and others so near maturity that they will ripen up if pulled and laid in a warm room. It may take a month, but they'll do it. Sweet peas I put in the ground as soon as the frost is far enough out to let me work the soil. I put them in a sunny, sheltered situation and they bloom early in July. Wild cucumber vine is treated in the same way and kept well watered, and it covers the whole front of the house before fall, if in a southern situation. As soon as the ground can be plowed the garden is spread with manure from the hen house drop board and wood ashes from the ash heap, then plowed and harrowed. Rhubarb is manured the same way and dug. Strawberries are thinned out, then treated the same as rhubarb, only care must be taken not to cover the crowns. New rows are planted in the autumn. Currant bushes are freed from dead wood, then treated the same as the rest of the garden. Cabbage, cauliflower and brussels sprouts are sown in the cold frame with no heat except what comes from the sun on the glass, and they do splendidly.

Hardy Vegetables

Peas, lettuce, onions, radish, turnips, cress, parsley, corn, carrots, beets, parsnips, asparagus are all put in as soon as possible after the ground is cultivated. The beds are all made firm as they dry out and seeds don't spring should the season be dry. Cabbages, cauliflower and brussels sprouts are transplanted when the second leaf appears, just after the soil has been soaked with rain. Lay strawberries with slough hay between the rows to keep the fruit clean and the soil moist. Seed potatoes are put in the light where they will send out strong green shoots, then planted about the middle of May. A piece of wood with a sharp point is used to make the hole and sets put in one and a half feet apart. Earth is drawn round the vines when high enough. Prairie Flower and Wee McGregor are both excellent, the first named early and the last one later. Beds on the lawn will be a mass of bloom by that time with pansies, Iceland ponies and forget-me-nots, later Sweet William and Columbine and Dianthus will keep up the show. All those are perennials. The half-hardy annuals are planted in beds in June and bloom all autumn till cut down by frost.—J. L. W., Alta.

INDEPENDENCE AT SASKATOON

A movement for the nomination of an independent candidate to contest Saskatoon county at the next federal election is making considerable headway. Men prominent in labor circles as well as farmers are interested, and the first signers of the proposed platform are: Thomas Carrol, R. Maule, John Evans, Chas. Agar, Donald McLean, D. G. McDonald, Jas. Aitken, Robt. Goodale. The proposed platform includes Free Trade, adult suffrage, government ownership of public utilities, a shortening of the hours of labor and legal recognition of trades and labor unions looking toward better conditions for the working man, and a national banking system with national currency. No candidate has yet been selected, but it is expected that some action will be taken in this direction shortly. A branch of the Free Trade League was formed at Saskatoon during the Grain Growers' convention week, and this will probably be the organization thru which the candidate will be brought out.

WHAT'S YOUR HURRY, MISS?

During a lecture a well known authority on economics mentioned the fact that in one country the number of men was larger than that of women, and he added, humorously:

"I can, therefore, recommend the ladies to emigrate to that part of the world."

A young lady seated in one of the front rows got up in great indignation, and was leaving the room rather noisily, whereupon the lecturer remarked:

"I did not mean that it need be done in such a hurry as that."

SNAPS IN PIANOS and PLAYERS

In finishing up our business year at the end of February, we are left with a great many instruments that are secondhand, others that have been out on rent, and others that have been sold and partly paid for, and returned to us through the purchaser moving away or being involved in financial difficulties. Some of these instruments have been almost paid for, and we are selling them for the balance.

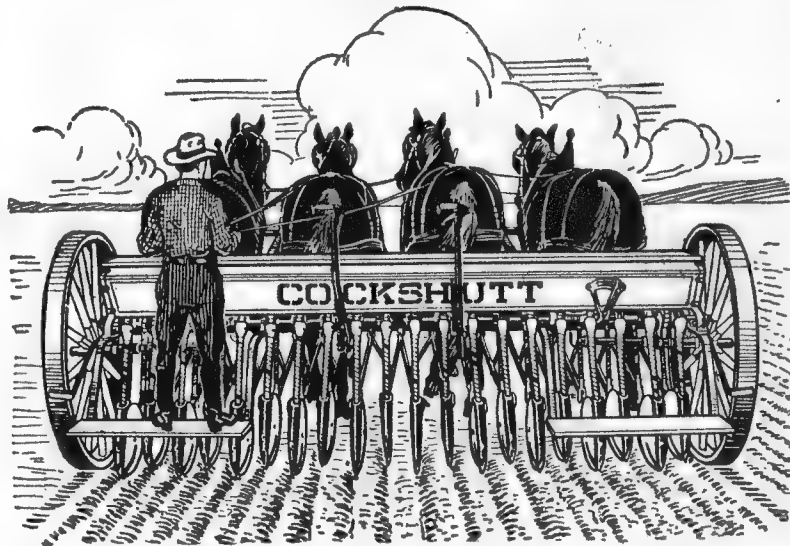
\$265	NEWCOMBE PIANO —Mahogany case, beautiful design, used less than one year, cost \$500.00. Not a mark on it. Selling for \$265.00.
\$250	KRYDNER PIANO —Fumed Mission Oak. Regular \$400.00 Piano, out on rent a few months, no marks on case. Special price \$250.00.
\$268	ENNIS PIANO —Walnut case, latest design, partly paid for, cost \$375.00, selling for balance \$268.00.
\$270	EVERSON PIANO —Late design, mahogany case, partly paid for, sold for \$400.00, balance due \$270.00.
\$340	HEINTZMAN CO. —Late design, almost new, mahogany case, \$475.00 piano, taken in exchange. Selling for \$340.00.
\$350	NEW SCALE WILLIAMS —Late design, walnut case, used less than one year, good as new, regular price \$450.00. Selling for \$350.00.
\$450	PLAYER PIANO, EVERSON —Mahogany case, used two years re-polished and thoroughly regulated, regular price \$700.00. Selling at \$450.00.
\$485	PLAYER PIANO, WILLIAMS —Fumed oak case, late design, used two years, partly paid for, good as new, sold at \$850.00. Balance due \$485.00.

Any instrument ordered by any customer that is not as good as represented, can be returned to us at our expense. Terms for cash are 10 per cent. less. Installment terms will be arranged to suit the purchaser. Write immediately if you wish to be sure of getting the Piano or Player of your choice.

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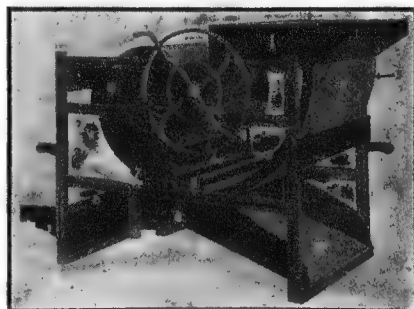
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The United Farmers of Ontario

New Movement in Ontario Agriculture has made Rapid Progress
Some 5,000 Farmers Now Organized

The second annual convention of The United Farmers of Ontario held the first week of February in Toronto revealed the fact that a new spirit is moving in the rural districts of Ontario. Ontario farmers are organizing rapidly. Some five thousand of them are now united in local organizations, which in turn are connected with the provincial organization, The United Farmers of Ontario. The enthusiasm which was manifested when this association was organized two years ago was even more manifest at this convention. In consequence, plans were laid for the future, which should result in an even more rapid extension of the work than has taken place in the past.

The proceedings were held in the Parish Hall, Church street, on Wednesday and Thursday. The character of the delegates, of whom there were about 300, was of the highest. They included wardens, ex-wardens, Reeves, and numerous members of township councils, as well as well-to-do farmers, Farmers' Institute speakers, and other men experienced in public affairs. The ability they displayed in the discussions and the intelligence with which the proceedings were followed, revealed their calibre. All the sessions were well attended.

Convention Features

Features of the convention included an able address by T. A. Czerar, of The Grain Growers' Grain Co., of Winnipeg, which showed that the farmers of the West have had to overcome the same class of difficulties as now confront the farmers of Ontario. Another speaker from the West was W. H. English, of Harding, Manitoba, a director of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, who told how the Western farmers had met and overcome obstacles, and explained why it is imperative that farmers should organize at this time if they are to escape the exactions of the better organized business interests.

The discussions this year were largely business in character. They dealt largely with such topics as the financing of local organizations, methods of extending the organization, livestock shipments, and similar topics. It was felt by some that not enough time was left for the consideration of matters more general in character.

The President's Address

President R. H. Halbert, in his presidential address, called attention to the fact that owing to the war in Europe the production of food stuffs has been greatly curtailed. He contended that many of the farmers of Canada can perform as patriotic a duty in staying by their farms as they would were they to enlist. In this connection, however, he warned farmers not to over-reach in their efforts to produce more, as increased production would mean increased expense, and might not mean increased profits. This was due in part to the exactions of middlemen, who take every opportunity to bleed the farmer. Farmers do not need to lose their business sense in order to be patriotic.

Attention was called to the fact that it is not always the men who shout patriotism the loudest who are the most patriotic. Industries of minor importance have been helped to the front, spoon fed, and protected at the expense of agriculture, and with the present outlook for higher taxation, increased tariff protection for the manufacturers who are afraid of competition, the scarcity of capital and farm help, and denied, as farmers are, access to open markets, it was necessary for farmers to get together, curtail their obligations, keep down their expenses, and make the best possible use of existing markets by buying and selling co-operatively.

Mr. Halbert referred with pride to the excellent work being done by The United Farmers' Co-operative Co., but said that the farmers should have a higher ideal in uniting together than merely making dollars and cents. They should never be satisfied until they place the profession of agriculture on a level with all other professions. The farmers need men today whose hands

are not tied by parties or trusts, and whose mouths are not shut and padlocked by interests inimical to those of the farmer.

Secretary's Report

Secretary J. J. Morrison reported that in spite of many difficulties much progress had been made by the Association during the year. Eighty-two new organizations had been added to the list, 50 of which were branches of the U.F.O. and 30 were affiliated farmers' clubs and granges. Thirty-two farmers' clubs not yet affiliated had taken stock in The United Farmers' Company.

The U.F.O. was composed of 126 organizations, representing approximately 5,000 members. Besides these there were 32 farmers' clubs and 40 individuals that had taken stock in The United Farmers' Co-operative Company, Ltd. There were also over 100 farmers' clubs doing business with the co-operative company, but at present not tied to them in any way except thru friendly intercourse.

"There are," said Mr. Morrison, "over 500 rural agricultural organizations in Ontario, yet only one-fifth of them are willing to pay 50 cents per year capitation tax toward the uplift of the industry. Why should this be so of agriculture? All other industries give freely to their unions and associations, and see what they have accomplished. Our viewpoint must be widened. Suspicion, jealousy, narrowness, and partizan tendencies are the curse of the rural people, and can only be overcome by the enlightening influences of organization."

"After the nations become tired of destruction and the war ceases, when sanity is enthroned once more, what part is agriculture going to play? Are we going to submit to the great burden of taxation that inevitably must follow and will be insidiously unloaded upon our industry under our present system? Thru co-operation we can largely prevent the unloading of this burden upon those who are already carrying too great a load."

Financial Statement

Receipts.

Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1915..\$	52.75
Dues collected during 1915....	680.90
Balance adjustment U.F. Co-op. Co., Limited	550.00

Total receipts\$1,283.65

Disbursements.

Directors' expenses	\$ 165.49
Delegates to convention, 1915....	216.25
Convention expenses, 1915	62.25
Stationery, printing, etc.	12.60
Organization expenses	644.33
Balance on hand	182.73

Total\$1,283.65

Assets.

Balance on hand	\$ 182.73
Estimated dues unpaid, Dec. 31, 1915	524.50
	\$ 707.23

Liabilities.

Directors' expenses unpaid ...\$	40.55
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Net worth\$ 666.68

Election of Officers


The election of officers resulted as follows: President, R. H. Halbert, Melancthon; 1st vice-president, A. J. Reynolds, Solina; 2nd vice-president, W. C. Good, Paris; directors, W. H. Hunter, Varney; E. C. Drury, Barrie; L. H. Blatchford, Embro; E. A. Van Allan, Aultsville; J. Z. Fraser, Burford.

Carload Orders

At the afternoon session, Wednesday, Anson Groh, the president of the United Farmers' Co-operative Co., Ltd., urged the local farmers' clubs to give carload orders for goods whenever possible. In some localities it would be possible for several clubs to unite in order that this might be done. The larger the order placed, the better the terms that could be obtained and the lower the freight

Continued on Page 44

FIRST AND PARAMOUNT,
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How to Operate Incubators

The proper methods to follow to get strong, vigorous, healthy chicks

By M. C. Herner

Professor of Poultry Husbandry, Manitoba Agricultural College

Artificial incubation dates back many centuries, still all attempts at complete duplication of mother hen's function have been unsuccessful, and she still continues to excel any incubator on the market today for hatching strong, vigorous and healthy chicks. Where, however, early hatched chicks are wanted or large numbers of chicks, the incubator becomes a necessity. Any farmer who wishes to raise early hatched pullets for winter eggs must almost have an incubator, as it is practically impossible to get broody hens in large numbers early in the spring. In buying an incubator it is generally good practice not to buy a low priced machine. The cost of an incubator—apart from its capacity—depends almost entirely on the kind of material put in the machine. The amount of material used will also affect the price. A cheap incubator usually has poor insulation, thus making it more susceptible to varying temperatures in the room in which it is operated. The question is often asked, "which is the best incubator, and is hot water or hot air heating the best." To this I would say, there is no best incubator. The very fact that we have so many different makes of incubators on the market shows that somebody has been having good results with each one of them, or else there would not be the demand for them. Regarding hot air or hot water heating, there seems to be but very little difference, and, if any, it would be in favor of the hot air. Of the many different types of incubators which I have operated the hot air has always given the best results. Whether this was due to the particular hot air or hot water types used I cannot say. Probably the system of ventilation used had more to do with it than the system of heating. If proper attention is given to the location of the hot water tubes or pipes so as to have a uniform distribution of heat, and the proper system of ventilation followed, one type should give as good results as the other.

Most Important Principles

The three most important principles of artificial incubation are: (1) a uniform temperature, (2) good ventilation, (3) moisture. The uniform temperature can be maintained by placing the incubator in a room that has but very little variation in temperature day and night. The operator can adjust the regulator to maintain a uniform temperature and also keep an even flame on the lamp. The system of ventilation used will affect the growth of the embryos in the eggs and also the chicks after they are hatched. To develop strong embryos there must be a steady taking in of pure fresh air warmed before it passes into the machine, and the foul or impure air must be drawn off steadily in such a manner as to create a steady circulation of fresh air in all directions in the egg chamber. Foul, stuffy air will reduce the vigor and vitality of the growing germs in the eggs and also cause chicks to die in the shell on account of lack of vigor. The oftener the air in an incubator can be changed the better, providing a uniform temperature is maintained. Moisture in an incubator will check too rapid evaporation. Rapid circulation of air or good ventilation means rapid evaporation. The best ventilated incubators on the market today are using moisture during the period of incubation. The application of moisture also seems to have a beneficial effect on the embryo in the egg. It seems to impart greater vitality, in some cases at least. It is supposed that it helps to change some of the lime in the shell from the insoluble carbonate over to the soluble bi-carbonate of lime and that the growing chick can then more readily absorb it and incorporate it in body tissue, blood and bone.

All incubator manufacturers send complete instructions with each machine as to its setting up and also its operation. If these are followed the operator will not go far astray. There are, however, many persons who purchase

second-hand machines without instructions as to operating. For those a few instructions may be helpful, and probably some of the things which will be mentioned here may be helpful even to those who have complete instructions handy to follow.

Operating Instructions

Place the incubator in a room having a steady temperature throughout day and night. The cellar is probably the best in this respect. Set it where there is no jarring or shaking of the floor, no slamming of doors and no drafts directly over the machine. Any of these is likely to cause vibrations of the regulator and thermostat, thus causing uneven regulation and an uneven temperature. Sunshine directly on the incubator will also tend to raise the temperature. Avoid it. Set the machine level. Heat seeks its own level the same as water, and if one end is higher than the other that is liable to be too hot. Having placed the incubator, the lamp should be filled, the wick trimmed and the lamp lighted. The flame should be slightly rounded at the corners. At first burn quite low until all paint, varnish and so on becomes charred or used to the heat. A few hours at a low flame followed by a slightly higher one for a few hours until the incubator is brought up to the proper temperature. Make the regulator adjustments as often as required until the machine is warm enough. Then the damper should barely raise from the top of the heater.

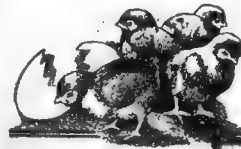
Test the Thermometer

Before making these adjustments the thermometer should be tested. Most of them are graduated from 90 deg. Fah. to 110 deg. Fah., so all you need to do is to take your ordinary thermometer and place it in a dish filled with snow, add cold water to the snow until the dish is filled, then thrust the instrument into the water soaked snow until the bulb is entirely surrounded by it. Leave this way for a few minutes, when it should register exactly 32 deg. Fah., or freezing. If it does not, you can figure how much it is out. Now place the tested instrument in lukewarm water about 100 deg. Fah., and put the incubator thermometer along with it, being careful to have both bulbs on the same level. Deduction can then be made by comparing the two. Operate the incubator for a few days at 103 deg. Fah., until you become accustomed to it.

Select eggs for hatching that are of uniform size and shape. Often a week or ten days are required to get sufficient eggs to fill the incubator. When such is the case, the eggs should be kept at about 55 to 60 deg., and turned every few days. The sooner eggs are set after being laid the higher the fertility or the more will be fertile. As they get older fewer will be fertile. Avoid eggs that are pointed, round eggs, very long eggs, or eggs with lime deposits or warts on them, in fact avoid all abnormal shaped eggs. A medium sized egg having a distinct difference between the large and small ends and the latter tapering gradually and nicely rounded is the best kind of egg to set. Fill up the egg tray with uniform size and shaped eggs, placing them in rows if possible, and lay them all on the side in a natural position. Place the thermometer as near the centre of the tray as possible. It is usually best to put the eggs in the incubator at night, so that by the next morning they will be nearly up to the right temperature. Any further adjustments of the regulator that may be required can then be made during the day. By putting in the eggs in the morning the temperature will not be up by evening, but there is a danger of it going too high during the night. With some incubators the eggs need not be turned for 48 hours, but others need turning during the first 24 hours. It is best to follow the makers' instructions in this respect.

Pure Bred Poultry FREE For Boys and Girls

BABY CHICKS



Every boy and girl who would like to have a flock of chickens of their very own, can get them from The Guide free. There is nothing that will give a boy or girl more delight than watching chickens grow—if they are their own. By feeding and caring for these chickens they will be worth quite a lot of money in the fall and will help to start a bank account. Any boy or girl who gets one of our flocks of chickens will be able to enter their birds in all the poultry club competitions held at the school fairs and will have a splendid chance of capturing the first prize. These chickens which The Guide will give to the boys and girls will all be pure bred and of the very best breeds. They will be hatched just as soon as the cold weather is over. When the chickens are one day old we will take a dozen of them and pack them carefully in a special box so that they will get plenty of air.

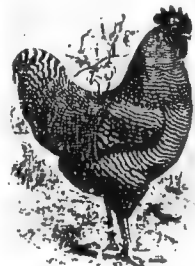
Shipped by Express We will ship them by express with all charges paid to the nearest express office where the boy or girl lives. At the same time we will send a letter telling that the chickens are coming so that you can get them at the train and take them home at once. Baby chicks can safely be shipped for 1,500 miles in this way so that they will be sure to be bright and lively and all ready for something to eat when they come to you. These chickens are worth \$3.50 to \$4.00 per dozen, but any bright boy or girl can get them free.

FOR "GROWN UPS" TOO

While these offers are made specially to the young folks, we do not bar the grown-ups. In fact, this is a splendid opportunity for any person who is planning on a flock of pure bred poultry. Poultry raising is a branch of farm industry, which if given proper attention will yield high returns for the amount of money and time expended. There are many farmers' wives in Western Canada who are making a good round sum of money each year by specializing in this particular branch of farm work, and it is not only a profitable enterprise, but a very interesting one. You are not limited to one dozen baby chicks. There is no limit to the number you may earn. If you are willing to work for us you may have a flock of 48 or 60 baby chicks shipped to you at one time.



FULL GROWN BIRDS

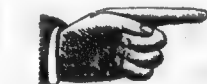
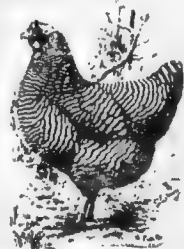


Lots of boys and girls would like to have some full grown birds as well as the baby chicks. The Guide has also arranged to give any boy or girl a cockerel and two pullets one year old and to ship them to the nearest express office with all charges paid. With these three birds any boy or girl, by feeding them properly and taking good care of them could soon have a dandy flock of chickens that would bring a lot of pocket money and win the best prizes at the school fair or any other poultry show. All these birds are pure bred and will bring high prices. They are worth \$8.00 per set of three but we have arranged to give them absolutely free to any boy or girl who will do a little work for us. Every boy and girl thinks more of something they have really earned than of something that has been given to them.

Choice of Seven Breeds The breeds of poultry which may be selected are as follows:—Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, White Leghorns, Buff Orpingtons, Rosecomb Rhode Island Reds. These breeds offer a wide range for selection. They are all selected from good flocks and The Guide guarantees that every boy and girl who gets them will be proud of their baby chicks or their full grown birds. We can ship these baby chicks to any point where there is a daily train service in Alberta, Saskatchewan or Manitoba.

HOW TO GET THEM

We know that every boy and girl who likes chickens will be willing to do some work for us to get them. The work we ask is easy and pleasant. You will simply have to collect a few subscriptions to The Guide at \$1.50 a year and send us the money and we will then send you the chickens absolutely free and all charges paid. It is an easy matter to get these subscriptions. We have men and women, boys and girls who get thousands of them for us every year right in their own neighborhood. If you are in earnest sign your name to the coupon and mail it at once. We will then tell you how many subscriptions to get, how to go to work and we will send you supplies to work with. Now is the very best season of the year to get subscriptions, in the next two months. We will ship the chickens at the most suitable time, but boys and girls who want to enter for these prizes must not delay.



If you have spare time and are willing to work and would like our chickens, mail the coupon today.

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Cooling is also a matter of advice by manufacturers.

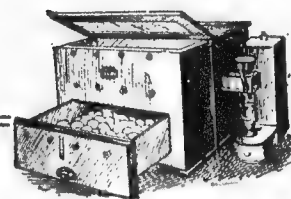
Care in Cooling

Personally I prefer to do but very little cooling for the first nine days except what the eggs get by turning twice a day, but this will depend on what ventilation system is used or how the machine is ventilated. Eggs should be turned twice a day—morning and evening. With flat trays I prefer to remove some eggs from the centre of the tray and lay them to one side, then roll in those from one corner and gradually work around the tray the same way as the hands of the clock go. Use the palms of your hands and give a rotary motion. All eggs will change their location, but some may again assume their previous position. After all are turned, the ones laid to one side should be placed back on one side of the tray. Be careful to have the tray set on a table without having the end of it standing out over the table. In the projecting end the eggs would cool too rapidly, while in the other parts of the tray they would hardly receive enough. A duplicate tray can be used by placing it on top of the eggs and, by grasping both on the sides, they can be flopped over. This saves time, but requires quite a little nerve, for the amateur at least. The tray should also be reversed before placing it back, ensuring the eggs getting a different place in the machine to what they had before turning.

In the sand tray machine there is a large shallow pan placed under the egg tray about half-filled with sand, which is kept moist during the entire period of incubation. About the ninth day the eggs should be tested and all infertile and blood rings removed. The infertile eggs are clear, and the blood rings have a clear dark ring about an inch to an inch and a half in diameter inside the egg. This is simply a germ that died about the second or third day, and the veins, filled with blood, have broken down and slipped down the side of the yolk. The fertile eggs will have cloudy yolks with rich, red radiating lines running away from them. The egg also has a reddish tinge to the white and yolk which can be readily detected. Usually there is an egg tester sent with each machine, but when none is available a room can be darkened by placing tar paper or dark cloth over the window or windows and cutting a hole in it the size of an egg. Hold each egg up to this hole and allow the sun or daylight to strike it. Fertile eggs can easily be sorted out in this way from the blood rings and infertiles. After testing, the eggs should be cooled once a day long enough until they feel a little cool to the touch of your face. The ventilator should also be opened slightly now. Some incubators will do better by opening the ventilator a little the second or third day and gradually increasing the size of the opening until the eggs chip. Again some makers say to start cooling the third or fourth day. The eggs should always be turned before the lamp is filled. Filling the lamp at night and cooling the eggs at the same time seem to work well together. The length of time to cool will depend on the temperature of the room, but usually towards the end of the hatching period it should be lengthened out. On the fifteenth day the eggs should again be tested and all dead germs removed. The eggs containing strong, healthy chicks will be quite dark when held up to the light and dead germs will show a spotted and cloudy yolk. Be careful during the entire hatch not to have the bulb of the thermometer touching the eggs. In case it touches an infertile egg it is likely to register a degree or two lower than the actual temperature.

At Hatching Time

When the eggs begin to hatch, which is generally about the twentieth day, the moisture pan should be removed and the ventilator closed. A hatch may come off early if but little cooling has been done or if the machine has been run at a high temperature. Low temperature will lengthen out the period of hatching a day or two. Do not open the door at this time. As the chicks come out of the shell they come forward towards the light and drop thru the empty space to the nursery below, there to dry off. As soon as all are



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hatched, the egg tray should be taken out and the ventilators opened. Any chicks unable to get out of the shell should be helped out. Often a cloth dipped in hot water and spread over the chipped eggs on the tray will help some of the weaker ones to get out, but usually inability to get out is due to lack of vigor and vitality inherited or caused by artificial conditions. If blood is noticed when helping them out of the shell, they should be left alone as they are not full grown. Chicks which are unable to get out of the shell seldom amount to much afterward and usually require considerable pampering to pull them thru. When the chicks are all properly dried off the incubator door should be opened slightly to harden them off before putting them out in the brooder.

Success or failure in operating an incubator usually depends on the class of eggs and the way the incubator is operated. Usually eggs from ordinary farm stock hatch better in an incubator than any other eggs. This is probably due to the conditions under which the eggs were produced. Using the incubator exclusively year after year tends to lessen the vigor and vitality of the stock, and the percentage of chicks hatched usually becomes less and less also. Large numbers of chicks dead in the shell may be due to this and also to uneven temperature, over heating or too much cooling. What affects these chicks is also likely to have its influence on those that do hatch properly and may cause greater mortality among them. Usually the application of moisture in any non-moisture machine will produce stronger chicks. Whether this moisture should be applied above or below the egg tray will depend on the way or the direction in which the air circulates in the machine. Disinfecting an incubator before using will often help in bringing better hatches. The lack of gases, such as carbon dioxide, in the incubator which are present under the hen, together with certain peculiar oils secreted by the hen are the chief reasons why she is superior to the incubator. Until these can be furnished in the right proportions and under the proper conditions the old mother hen will continue to reign supreme in her own little domain.

Hot Bed and Cold Frame

By J. L. Neilson, Manitoba Agricultural College
in Bulletin No. 20

In the plant breeding laboratories of Canada, millions of dollars were added to the value of farm crops when Marquis wheat was developed. This wheat, while yielding as heavy as any of the other varieties, is from four to ten days earlier than its nearest competitor, Red Fife, and these few days frequently mean a difference of two or three grades, for the West, with its rich, deep soil and somewhat short growing season, requires every hour that can be gained in maturing the crop. The same is true to even a greater extent when we come to the farm garden, especially with such plants as tomatoes, cabbage and cauliflower. We can, of course, buy these plants, but it is much more satisfactory if we grow our own, and this we can do with very little trouble, or the problems can be carried out at the school as a community project, and various kinds of flowers started as well.

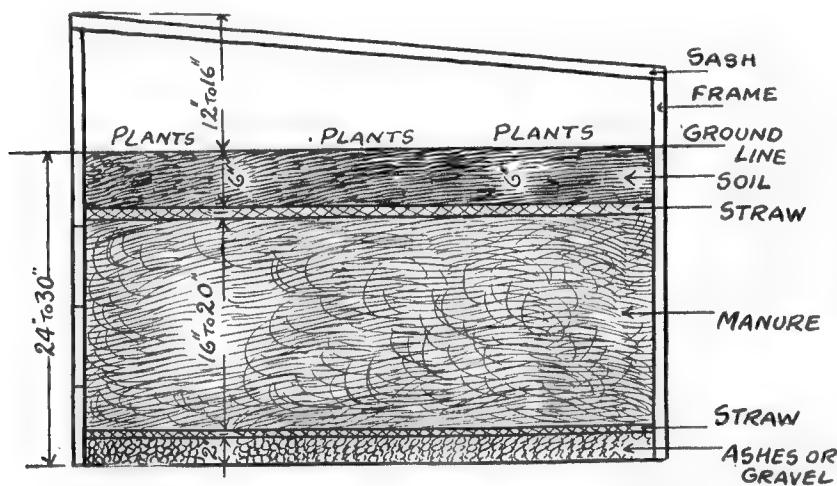
The same frame can be used for either a hot bed or a cold frame. The cold frame generates no heat, and in the West it is not used nearly so much as the hot bed. Its principal uses are: 1—In hardening plants grown in a hot bed before planting in the open field; 2—Collecting heat from the sun's rays during the day and preventing its escape during the night; 3—Providing an easy means of protecting the plants from threatened frost, as it is easy to cover the sash with mats or an extra sash; 4—It provides a good, non-conducting blanket of dry, still air.

The description given for the hot bed is applicable to the cold frame with the pit and the heating material left out. The hot bed is simply a specially prepared bed which generates heat, and over which the cold frame is placed. Many will be handicapped in not having a hole or pit excavated for a hot bed, but this can be overcome

drainage and to keep the heating material off the cold earth at the bottom.

Heating Material and Soil

The best material for heating hot beds is fresh horse manure mixed with about one-third its bulk of straw or chaff. Place a couple of loads in a flat-topped pile. If the manure does not start heating in a day or two, a little hen manure mixed with it will usually have the desired effect, or a pail of hot water may be poured on the centre of the heap. When the pile has nicely started to heat, it should be turned over, the outside material being thrown into the centre and all lumps broken up. In another couple of days it should be turned back again, and when thoroughly heated will be ready for the frames. The manure should be put in three layers of six inches each and packed in firmly by tramping or by using a tamp. The centre should be slightly firmer than the outer edges. Unless care is taken with this part of the work, the bed will settle unevenly and there will be trouble when the seeds are germinating. The manure should reach within three inches of the ground level. Pour a couple of pails of water evenly over the surface, and as soon as the manure commences to heat again, cover with about an inch of straw. This helps to distribute the heat evenly. The soil used should consist of six parts of good loam, two parts well rotted manure, and one part sharp sand. A six-inch layer will be sufficient, and should be left for a few days to germinate the weed seeds near the surface and to permit the bed to cool off some. The seeds should not be planted while the temperature is above 85 degrees, when it can be raked over until the surface is fine. Plant the seeds in rows three or four inches apart, and cover lightly; apply water with a sprinkler. Care should be



in a measure for the present year by having the frame made about a foot or so deeper and banking it on the outside with manure.

The Frame and Pit

Any kind of lumber can be used for the frame, and if it is to be placed on the school grounds can be fastened together with No. 14 two inch screws, so that it can be stored away when not needed. As it is intended to utilize the storm sash, the frame should be made to fit the sash. In the plan given the dimensions are for a standard sized storm sash plate. The sash fits on top of the frame, the cleats marked B preventing it from sliding off, as the back should be from 4 to 8 inches higher than the front to permit the sun's rays to fall at the right angle. The hot bed should be located on the south side of the buildings, and be protected from the west winds as well. The pit should be excavated to a depth of from 24 to 30 inches, and if some rough lumber is available the sides may be lined, thus making the pit more permanent. It also helps to retain the heat. Place in the bottom of the pit a two-inch layer of ashes or gravel and three or four inches of straw to provide for

taken that the bed does not become dry, or, on the other hand, too much water applied without proper ventilation. Ventilate by raising the upper end of the sash about an inch.

Manitoba Dairymen Meet

The Manitoba Dairy Association held a remarkably successful convention from February 16 to 18 during "Farmers' Week" at the Manitoba Agricultural College. L. A. Race, Brandon, the president, opened the Wednesday morning session and was followed by I. Villeneuve, inspector of cheese factories, who spoke on "Some Problems in Cheesemaking." Speaking concerning the feeding of cows for milk, Prof. G. W. Wood advised in part as follows:—Economic milk production depends on the adaptability of the cow. Too many cows are not getting either the quality or quantity of food they should. One trouble was that so many men took no real interest in the cows they are feeding. He recommended weighing milk as one of the best ways of interesting a man in what his cows are doing, and showed that 50 to 60 per cent out of all a cow eats goes to maintain the cow, and what she eats above that is what

TO PERCHERON LOVERS

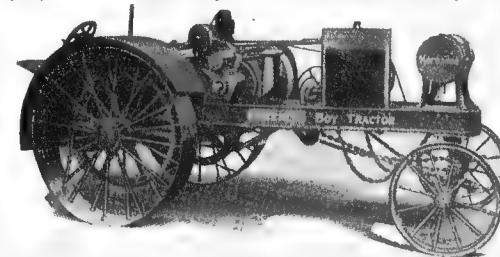
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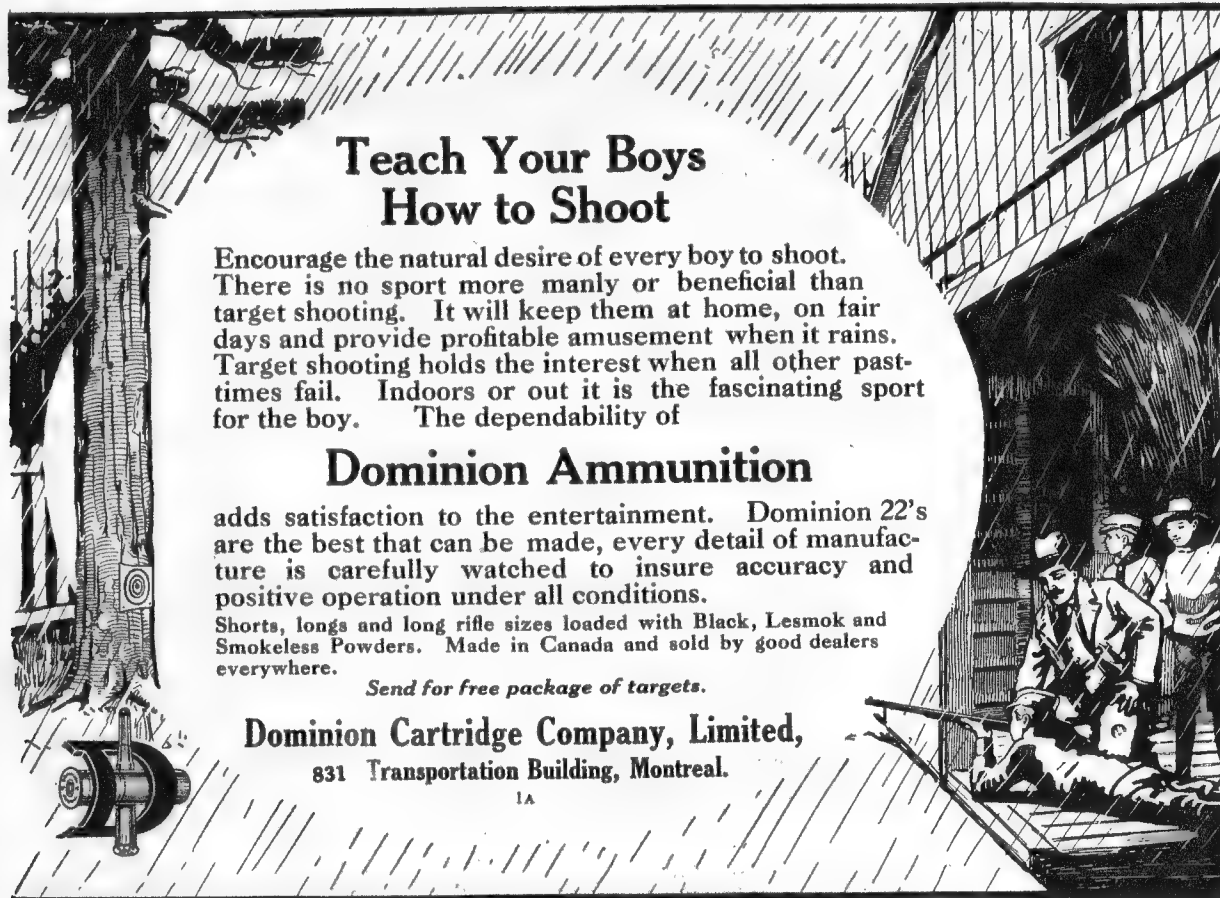
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produces milk. How are we to get cows to eat more feed? he asked. Succulent and palatable food was necessary.

Some may be prejudiced against ensilage, but this was wrong. If corn ensilage was made of corn as nearly ripe as possible, we have a food easier to digest than rations of grain and hay. Ensilage must be thoroughly tramped and packed or it will not keep. One of the difficulties in Manitoba is to get sufficient proteins in the feed. If we can grow legumes it cheapens the cost of the ration, because less grain is necessary. Of all farm animals a dairy cow requires legumes the most.

"Usually we have to feed one pound of grain for every 2½ pounds of milk unless we have plenty of clover or similar foods. If we could have green oats and peas as roughage, we could find it a good substitute for clovers and alfalfa. Oats kept green and stacked was good roughage. You cannot make money out of dairying by feeding grain and hay alone. If you were feeding timothy hay alone, you would have to feed 100 lbs. of hay for 25 pounds of milk." As to summer feeds, Prof. Wood thought the only way of supplementing summer pasture was to grow annual pasture crops such as oats and barley, mixed to supply succulent feed when pastures are dry. Dairy cows cannot be fed in the open like beef steers. We must have warm stabling. He thought the tendency was to put too much in the overhead expense. He did not favor steel stanchions, especially in winter, as cows did not get enough exercise.

He thought cows should be let out for some hours each day in the winter, but care must be exercised, as dairy cows are easily chilled.

At the afternoon session George Barr, chief of the dairy division at Ottawa, spoke on the unfairness of the system of paying for milk on the basis of weight. He strongly advocated paying on the quality basis, and illustrated his points with an interesting chart. W. J. Cummings, of Glenlea stock farm, followed with a practical talk on "Silo Building and Filling," part of which appears on another page. Prof. T. J. Harrison closed the afternoon's session with a talk on "Winter Feed for Dairy Cow," part of which follows:

The Value of Corn

He thought winter feeds could be divided into two general classes, feeds of high nutritive value that must be purchased from manufacturing plants at high prices and feeds that are less rich but that can be grown cheaply at home. He believed the success of dairying in Manitoba depended on the production of forage crops suited to our condition. A dairy cow, if she is to produce milk in winter, must have foods that are succulent, rich in protein and palatable. There were two classes of succulent feed, ensilage and roots. Corn was best for ensilage. The most suitable varieties recommended were North-Western Dent and Minnesota No. 13. This corn should be planted about May 24 and should be in hills three feet apart allowing for tillage. If corn failed, oats and peas mixed made the best substitute. They should be sown at the rate of two bushels of oats to one of peas. Cutting should be when the first kernels of the heads are ripening. It required more careful packing and tramping than corn.

Roots would take the place of silage, but the objection to growing roots was expense on account of hand labor and difficulty of storing. He described some methods of storage that were both cheap and effective. Speaking of bulk feeds and roughage, he emphasized the value of oat sheaves and spoke of growing oats and peas together in the same proportion as they would for silage. This was a crop that never failed. He recommended both fall and spring rye and pointed out their additional value as cleaning crops. Speaking of alfalfa, he paid a tribute to its value as a food, but thought until Grimm's seed was cheaper it would not be universally grown. However, with conditions as they are at present no dairyman should be without at least ten acres. In speaking of concentrates, he again urged the growing of peas.

The second day's sessions were devoted largely to a discussion of grading

Continued on Page 23



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Grain Growers' of the 90's.

Some reminiscences of the Patrons of Industry of Manitoba

Interesting reminiscences of the organized farmers' movement in Manitoba twenty years ago were related by H. C. Clay, who called at The Guide office a few days ago to talk over old times. Mr. Clay is now farming at Landis, Sask., but from 1879 to 1908 he was a resident of Rapid City, Man., and it was there that he assisted in the organization of the first lodge of Patrons of Industry in Manitoba. Mr. Clay had no records with him, and as he was speaking from memory he could not give dates with any certainty. He believes, however, that it was in 1892 that organizers came from the United States and inspired the farmers of Manitoba to combine for the protection of their rights. The chief questions that were agitating the minds of the farmers at that time were in connection with the marketing of grain and the reduction of the tariff, and their great purpose was the destruction of the combination between the grain buyers and the railroads. The Farmers' Alliance had come into existence previously, and so far as Southern Manitoba was concerned, at any rate, it had utterly failed. There were, of course, no loading platforms in those days and no Grain Act, and everyone was at liberty to plunder the farmers wherever they got a chance, and apparently did not neglect their opportunity.

Mr. Clay relates that on one occasion he called upon a well known grain dealer in Winnipeg, whose name is still well known upon the exchange, and found that instead of being busy as usual he was loafing and his office almost deserted. "I am not going to buy any grain this year," the dealer explained, "I've made a deal with some of the other fellows, and they are going to give me \$30,000 to keep out of the market." And he didn't buy any grain that season, either. Where the other grain men got the \$30,000 from is not hard to guess, but no one knows how much more they took out of the farmers by that little deal.

Besides the lodge at Rapid City a number of others were established, and a provincial organization was formed, the first officers being: Chas. Braithwaite, Portage la Prairie, president; John Forsythe, Neepawa, 1st vice-president; G. A. J. A. Marshall, Brandon, 2nd vice-president, and H. C. Clay, Rapid City, secretary-treasurer. The same year Mr. Clay, who was the publisher of the Rapid City Reporter, established the Patrons' Advocate as the official organ of the Patrons of Industry. The provincial association attained a membership of about 3,000, and the Advocate had a circulation of about the same number, all the subscribers being in Manitoba with the exception of five or six hundred who were scattered thruout the Northwest Territories and the rest of Canada. It was published as a monthly journal, and the subscription price was \$1.00 per year.

The annual conventions were held in Brandon, but one of the most notable gatherings was a picnic held at Rapid City and attended by farmers from all over the province.

"I well remember that picnic," said Mr. Clay. "There must have been 2,000 people or more there, and that was a big crowd in the early days. Braithwaite was a wonderfully magnetic platform speaker, and to him was due the initial success of the movement. He got up in the wagon that day and talked for an hour and a half and held his audience as close as ever they could get to the wheels, speaking about the grievances of the farmers and what they could do by organization. Forsythe was an itinerant preacher and a farmer as well. He also was a great speaker. Neither of these men were very well educated, but they certainly could talk. I remember one convention at Brandon when Forsythe had to drive across country to reach the city and he got caught in a blizzard. He arrived when the meeting was in progress, came onto the platform and took off the gunny-sacks in which his feet were

wrapped. He delivered a powerful address, and after he had finished we found that his feet were badly frozen.

"One thing that the Patrons of that day did was to completely frighten both political parties, and the politicians, as soon as they saw our strength, set out to disrupt the organization. We also went in for co-operative buying, and I believe that we were the first body of farmers who ever bought a carload of twine. We had an executive meeting in Portage la Prairie and decided to buy three carloads of Plymouth twine, and we finally established a distributing point at Portage la Prairie thru which we purchased twine and other things that the farmers needed. This part of the work was in charge of G. A. J. A. Marshall, "Alphabetical Marshall" we used to call him.

Politics Bring Downfall

"When our organization began to succeed some of our members became enthusiastic, in fact I might say hot-headed, and nothing would do but we must send a man to the local House. We elected John Forsythe. That was the beginning of the end of the Patrons in Manitoba. So jealous were we of the influence of the railway corporations that it was one of our rules that no one should accept a railway pass. Poor John Forsythe fell for a railway pass, and some member of the organization found that he was travelling back and forth on the M. & N.W. free. Forsythe was asked to resign, but he refused to do so. Then Braithwaite met with financial disaster. He lost his crop by fire, and anyway he was undertaking a bigger farming proposition than he could handle. He was sold up, and in order to keep him in the service of the organization as president we tried to pay him a salary, but we were unable to get sufficient money, and he finally accepted a position under the Manitoba government, and that about finished us."

Mr. King was associated with Mr. Clay as editor of the Patrons' Advocate. He was a farmer twenty miles south of Brandon and contributed some articles to the paper, and as Mr. Clay needed a man to take care of the editorial work he hitched up one day to

the buckboard and went on a seventy mile drive to get him. With the downfall of the organization the paper naturally suffered, and finally Mr. Clay turned the plant over to the printers in his employ to pay them the wages which were owing them.

Advocates Parcel Post

Mr. Clay himself went to the State of Washington in 1908, and engaged in poultry farming on a large scale. He took an active part in The Grange movement, which was largely responsible for the securing of the efficient parcel post system which is now in operation thruout the United States. The Grange first secured the extension of the system to carry parcels up to 25 pounds weight and afterwards succeeded in getting the limit raised to 50 pounds. The list of articles that could be carried by the parcel post was also considerably enlarged. When Mr. Clay was raising poultry and eggs in the State of Washington he was able to place a 30 dozen case of eggs on the rural delivery auto at his own gate and have them delivered to his customer at Tacoma, 60 miles away, for 24 cents. He maintains that with the supply of cheap feed which is available in this country, eggs can be produced much more cheaply in Western Canada than in the State of Washington, and he is very enthusiastic as to the future which would be in store for poultry raisers and dairymen if an efficient parcel post such as they now have in the United States were established in this country.

FARMERS' WEEK IN CALGARY

The proposed Farmers' Week in Calgary which it was intended should have been held some time in March, has been postponed for a time owing to the fact that there is not sufficient time between now and then to perform the preliminary work which would be essential to make this convention the success it deserves to be. Further announcement regarding it will be given at a later date.

One way to utilize your agricultural papers so that you will get out of them many times more than they cost is to ask them questions about things you want to know. Try it.

Farmers' Financial Directory

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SECURITY FOR BANK LOANS

If a bill now before the House of Commons becomes law, the security which farmers and stockraisers may give to the bank in order to obtain the loan of money will be made to include livestock. Prior to the revision of the Bank Act in 1913, there was practically nothing that farmers usually possess which they could offer to the bank as security, but at that time the act was amended to permit farmers to give the banks a lien on threshed grain stored on the farms. This provision has been made considerable use of and a good many farmers thruout the West have obtained loans from the bank this winter who would not have been able to secure accommodation if they had not been permitted to pledge their grain.

The Finance Minister has now introduced a bill which places livestock on the list of things on which banks may lend money. The act says:

12. The bank may lend money to farmers and those engaged in stock raising upon the security of their livestock. "Livestock," for the purposes of this subsection and of subsections 13 to 16, both inclusive, means horses and their progeny, bulls and cows and their progeny, swine and sheep.

The Security

13. The security agreement may be made in the form of a bill of sale or chattel mortgage, or, in any province where no provision exists in the laws of the province for the filing or other registration of bills of sale or chattel mortgages, then in the form H in the schedule to this act or in a form to like effect.

14. Such security agreement shall be filed or otherwise registered in accordance with, and shall be subject to the laws relating to bills of sale or chattel mortgages, as the case may be, that are in force in the province in which the livestock included in such security agreement are situated.

It is interesting to note that while the farmer could not, formerly, borrow money upon the security of his produce, the moment it left the producers' hands the middleman could make use of it as security. The securities on which a bank may now lend money are set out in the Bank Act. They are as follows:

1. Bills of exchange, promissory notes and other negotiable securities, and the stock, bonds and obligations of municipal and other corporations, or Dominion, provincial, British, foreign and other public securities.

2. Standing timber and the rights or licenses held by persons to cut or remove standing timber.

3. Property and assets in the hands of a receiver or liquidator.

Loans on Farm Produce

4. To any wholesale purchaser or shipper of or dealer in products of agriculture, the forest, quarry and mine, or the sea, lakes and rivers, or to any wholesale purchaser or shipper of or dealer in livestock or dead stock or the products thereof upon the security of such products or of such livestock or dead stock or the products thereof.

5. To a farmer upon the security of his threshed grain grown upon the farm.

6. To any person engaged in business as a wholesale manufacturer of any goods, wares and merchandise upon the security of the goods, wares and merchandise manufactured by him, or procured for such manufacture, and

7. To the owner, tenant or occupier of land for the purchase of seed grain upon the security of any crop to be grown from such seed grain.

The provision permitting banks to lend money for the purchase of seed grain and take security upon the resulting crop was passed last spring, and was at first only to remain in operation until August 1, 1915. It is, however, made a permanent part of the Bank Act by the bill now before the house.

May Not Lend on Land

Beside setting out the things on which a bank may lend money, the Bank Act also expressly prohibits the loaning of money, except as authorized by the act, upon the security, mortgage or hypothecation of any lands, tenements or immovable property, or of any ships or other vessels, or upon the security of any goods, wares and merchandise, or upon the security of bank shares.

It is the last mentioned clause

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or property left for the family should imply that the principal will be invested to yield an income. But is it invested to yield an income? More often it is lost in some foolish venture. This cannot happen to a guaranteed monthly income.

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which separates in this country the business of loaning upon mortgage from commercial banking.

But while banks are not permitted to loan money upon land and certain other forms of security, it will be observed that under the clause numbered 1 above they may make a loan upon a promissory note. Usually when money is lent to a farmer this is the security given, the note being endorsed by a second party or not as the bank may require. In the event of the note being unpaid at maturity, the bank becomes a creditor having pretty much the same rights as other creditors, and may sue the debtor or demand additional or collateral security. In this way land and many other forms of property become securities for advances made by banks.

TOTAL ABSTAINERS AND LIFE INSURANCE

A new policy for total abstainers has been issued by the Peoria Life Insurance Company of Peoria, Ill. This institution has for years been making a specialty of writing total abstainers and has been able to make for this class very gratifying returns.

The new contract guarantees the policyholder over five per cent saving in cost by granting lower rates.

INSURING WAR RISKS

American munition and steel concerns have paid more than \$1,000,000 to Lloyd's as premium insurance against explosions and kindred damage to their plants. Lloyd's has paid out to date only \$60,000. Premiums on Zeppelin insurance collected by Lloyd's total \$6,000,000, and thus far losses have been only \$250,000. The Alberta Parliament buildings at Edmonton have been insured for \$2,000,000 with Lloyd's, the policy covering damages arising from bomb outrages, fire resulting from gasoline used by alien enemies, and so forth. This insurance was effected since the destruction of the Ottawa Parliament buildings.

ANY OF THIS YOURS?

There is now \$861,518 on deposit in Canadian banks unclaimed. Last year there was \$934,771. The Montreal City and District Bank has the largest total of unclaimed balances, amounting to \$118,794, the Bank of Montreal being next with \$103,299. The Bank of British North America has unclaimed balances of \$91,934. The Union Bank \$85,778. The Bank of Commerce \$78,560. In addition to unclaimed balances the banks hold unpaid certified cheques, drafts and bills of exchange totalling \$214,994.

Manitoba Dairymen Meet

Continued from Page 20

and pasteurization of cream in order to improve the quality of the butter produced in the province. A great deal of valuable advice and discussion resulted which is too lengthy to reproduce here. The following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

Resolutions:

Grading cream: That this convention favors the strict grading of cream and the adoption of the following as a basis for so doing: "Extra First" cream that is both sweet and clean in flavor. First: Cream that is clean and fresh in flavor and whose consistency is smooth and even. Second: Cream that is slightly stale, old or bitter or otherwise slightly defective in flavor, but a smooth, even consistency. Cream below second to be classed as "off grade" and either rejected or paid for according to its value. A difference of 2c per pound of fat should be made between "extra first" and "first" and a difference of 3c per pound of fat between first and second grade cream.

Pasteurization: That this convention place itself on record as favoring the pasteurization of cream at the creameries as a means of improving the flavor and keeping qualities of the butter.

Fair representative: Resolved, that L. A. Race be our representative on the Interprovincial Fair Board and that this Association grant medals for competition at that fair. Resolved: That this Association ask each creamery and cheese factory to vote \$5 to the Association and appoint five members from the patrons of each factory or creamery.

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Be the First Boy in your locality to get this League Size Baseball Outfit.

Any Boy with Vim in Him can Easily Get it in plenty of time for the First Game of the Season. Think how much better you'd be able to play if you had this league size outfit—Catcher's Mitt, Fielder's Glove and Superior League Baseball! Think of the fun you'd have if you owned it all yourself.

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insures sparking and firing of charge in coldest weather. No spark plugs. Make and break ignition. Best, simplest, surest, safest. 75,000 users approve it.

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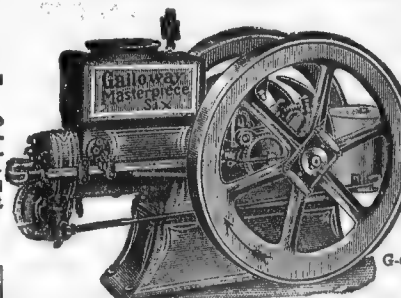
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Common Worms Affecting Horses

By C. D. McGilvray, M.D.V.

The oxyurides are popularly known as "pin worms," and are among the most common parasites affecting the large intestine of horses. Two varieties of this class of pin worms are said to occur in horses, termed respectively the oxyuris curvula and the oxyuris mastigodes. The oxyuris curvula is probably the more common, and some authorities appear to consider the oxyuris mastigodes to be but a variation or an abnormal form of the curvula. In general appearance and form they closely resemble each other, the chief difference noticeable being in their length. They are both distinctly curved in shape and made up of a body and tail. The body is the curved and thickest part and forms the anterior half. Posteriorly the body becomes attenuated and is prolonged by a whip-like long tail which tapers to a thin point. They inhabit the large intestine, more especially the colon and rectum, and are sometimes present in large numbers. The eggs are deposited around the outer margin of the anus and become noticeable as a yellow incrustation. The life history and cycle of these parasites has not been fully determined, but it is probable that infection takes place direct by ingestion of food and water contaminated with eggs, which later become hatched in the stomach and intestines.

Symptoms and Treatment

If present in small numbers they may not cause any inconvenience. When present in large numbers they cause considerable irritation of the bowel and rectum, and the animal is noticed to be frequently rubbing the anus and tail against any convenient object. Owing to the continued irritation to which they give rise they may greatly impair the general health of the animal, causing unthriftiness and loss of condition. A characteristic symptom of the presence of pin worms is the appearance of a greyish fur and yellow incrustation around the margin of the anus, resulting from the eggs deposited and dried mucus accumulating. The worms themselves are also often observed hanging out of the anus or in the dung being passed.

Medicinal treatment and injections are usually successful in expelling and eradicating pin worms from horses. A useful remedy consists of two ounces of turpentine given in a pint of raw linseed oil, as a drench, repeated once a week as may be required. In addition, injections into the rectum should be given each morning, consisting of warm

salt water containing about four table-spoonfuls of salt to each quart of water. Salt should also be given in mashes or placed within reach of the animal. The skin around the margin of the anus should be washed to remove the incrustation of eggs.

The prevention by pin worms consists of avoiding food and water which are contaminated by the droppings from horses.

Ascaris Megalocephala

The ascaris megalocephala is a large worm which is very common among horses. It is so named on account of its comparatively large head. In form it is a long round worm tapering towards both ends. They are of a whitish or yellowish color and are easily distinguished by their large sized and expanded heads, provided with three papillae or lips. The females are the larger, being from six to fifteen inches in length, while the males are from five to ten inches. They are the largest and most common of the round worms infesting horses, and inhabit the small intestines of horses of all ages and are sometimes present in large numbers. The ova or eggs have great power of resistance and vitality, and after being expelled from an animal may remain alive for a period of over a year in manure, moist earth or ponds. The eggs and larvae are in turn taken into the system with the food and water, and, on reaching the intestines, develop into the mature worms.

As a rule this worm is only present in small numbers and does not give rise to much inconvenience or harm. When present in considerable numbers they are frequently noticeable in the dung, and may cause the usual symptoms of worms in general. Medicinal treatment is usually effective in expelling this parasite, as they live chiefly in the contents of the small intestines, and vermifuge medicines dissolving in the bowels kill them readily. The following remedies have proved to be effective: Sulphate of iron, given in two-dram doses in the feed every morning for a week, followed up on the seventh day by a purgative such as an ounce of aloes given as a ball or a pint of raw linseed oil. The iron may be continued longer if necessary. Two ounces of turpentine given in a pint of milk or raw linseed oil is also useful. The most effective agent, however, is probably tartar emetic given in doses of from one to two drams daily for four or five days, followed by a dose of physic.

Handy Devices and Inventions

WE WANT YOUR IDEAS

We want to publish all the handy conveniences or new inventions that our readers will send us. On practically every farm there is some cheap, handy device which has been fixed up so as to save time or labor in some way or other. Your little device may seem simple and common enough to you, but probably your neighbor has never thought of it. We want you to give us the opportunity to assist your neighbor, and in doing so you are certain to get some valuable ideas from others. If you have some invention, it will greatly assist you in bringing it to the attention of farmers generally to have a description and drawing of it published in The Guide. For example, we received the following letter recently, and intend to publish further details as soon as they are furnished:

Dear Sirs:—I have invented a new binder canvas, which is much superior to the old style wood slat binder canvas. Will you consider publishing for me a good descriptive write up and illustration of this invention?

Wolseley, Sask.

GEO. W. SEAFOOT.

If a practical substitute for the present binder canvas has been invented it will prove of great value to farmers generally, and we consider it part of our service to our readers to keep them posted on all developments such as this.

Let us have your ideas. There are a thousand and one odd things round the barn, harness, machinery, etc., which, if collected, would form very valuable reading. Keep your description short. Write on one side of the paper. Never mind if your spelling or grammar are imperfect. We can fix that, and also any rough sketches which you send along in addition. Address all letters to

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R. Philip Robinson, Esq.,
Crowfoot, Alta.

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Trusting you will be successful in distributing these oats among your neighbors in order that this quality will be more plentiful, and would be very much pleased any time that you have any surplus of oats to offer if you would ask us for quotations on same.

Thanking you in advance for any business which we may receive from you in this connection, we are,

Yours very truly,
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Livestock News

SALE OF AYRSHIRES

An important sale of purebred Ayrshire cattle will be held on Wednesday, March 22, at the farm of J. E. Jamieson, Carlton Ranch Stock Farm, McAuley, Man. Mr. Jamieson is retiring from the breeding business. He has some of the best bred Ayrshires in the West, many of them having been secured from the herd of J. W. Briggs, of Winnipeg. They include the cows which won first and second at the Winnipeg exhibition in 1914, "Stonehouse White Rose" (29053) and "Beauty of Glen View" (32281). Altogether 20 cows and heifers, all in calf or with calf at side, will be offered for sale, as well as the herd bull, "Sunnybrook Victor" (42775). The young stock includes 3 yearling bulls, 6 yearling heifers, 4 heifer calves and 3 bull calves. Most of the young stock is sired by the famous imported bull "Hobland Pride" (33274). The sale will be conducted by D. G. Smith, of McAuley, and will be without reserve.

MANITOBA BULL SALE

The Manitoba Breeders' annual sale of purebred bulls is this year being held in Brandon, on March 9, at the time of the Boys' Calf Feeding Competition, conducted by the Brandon winter fair board. This annual sale provides an excellent opportunity for farmers wishing purebred sires, to make selections at their own prices, of animals contributed by prominent breeders. Immediately preceding this sale a competition is held, and prize ribbons awarded, thus affording an excellent opportunity for prospective buyers to compare the merits of the various entries before the sale commences. The sale is conducted by the Cattle Breeders' association, under very strict rules. All pedigrees are guaranteed, and the certificates supplied to purchasers. Intending purchasers should procure standard certificates when buying their railway tickets, and thus ensure free return tickets. The association undertakes to ship all animals at a uniform rate of \$3.00 a head, to the purchaser's nearest station in Manitoba and Eastern Saskatchewan, and render every assistance possible in caring for the stock. Of the 80 bulls entered in the sale, 64 are Shorthorns, 11 Aberdeen Angus, 2 Herefords and 1 Holstein. These sales are now thoroughly established, having been conducted by the association for many years, and have become very popular for both breeders and buyers. The sale committee consists of J. R. Hume, Souris; J. G. Barron, Carberry, and J. A. Chapman, Hayfield. The auctioneer is Robert Clark, Portage la Prairie, and George Craig, Brookdale, will award the prize ribbons. Catalogs may be obtained from the secretary, G. H. Greig, Winnipeg.

MANITOBA STALLION ENROLMENT

Every purebred stallion owner in Manitoba who contemplates standing or travelling his stallion for public service this season should make application for enrolment to the Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg, Man., at once, if he has not already done so. Under the provisions of the new Horse Breeders' Act, none but enrolled stallions will be allowed to stand or travel for public service in 1916. In view of the fact that several hundred stallions have previously been travelling without enrolment certificates, this notice is of particular importance to owners of such stallions. Enrolment certificates for 1916 may be secured by writing to the Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg, for an application form. This form, when properly filled out, must be returned to the Department of Agriculture, together with the pedigree certificate of the stallion, and the sum of \$7.00, to cover the cost of inspection and enrolment for 1916. Upon receipt of the above fee the department will arrange for inspection of all stallions whose owners have applied for enrolment. All enrolment certificates will be issued before the breeding season of 1916 commences.

\$40,000 PERCHERON

It is announced that a one-half interest in the celebrated Percheron stallion "Carnot" has been sold by W. S. Corsa, Whitehall, Ill., to R. G. Leeds, Richmond, Ind., for the sum of \$20,000 cash. This is one of the most notable transactions in livestock history.

MICHENER BROS. SALE

At the dispersion sale of the Michener Bros. Holstein herd, to be held at Red Deer, Alta., on March 15, there will be some outstanding animals of both sexes to be disposed of. Among them is "Pontiac Korndyke Johanna," the herd bull, now past two years old. He is a grandson of "Pontiac Korndyke" and "Hengerveld De Kol," which latter has 116 Record of Merit cows to his credit. "Pontiac Korndyke" has more 30 pound cows than any other bull in the breed. A sister of the Michener herd leader has a record of 38 pounds of butter fat in 7 days. All the in-calf females in the sale are bred by this bull. Another cow in this sale, "Colantha of Riverside," won first in the dairy test at Calgary against 13 competitors. She was first as a three-year-old and has an official seven-day butter record of 17 pounds as a four-year-old, this test being made during the hottest part of July. Another heifer, "Hulda Wayne Pieterje," as a junior two-year-old, has a seven-day butter record of 12 pounds, made only three months after calving. Another, a senior two-year-old, "Lady Hengerveld Mercina," gave 62 pounds of milk per day for seven days with her first calf.

Colts from a well exercised stallion will stand the most exercise all thru life.

Clydesdales, Hackneys Shorthorns, Yorkshires

I have a fresh importation of Clydesdale and Hackney Stallions from Scotland, will reach Carberry the end of February, all high-class horses. Have also a few Canadian-bred and others from former importations; also a few mares, mostly imported, and in foal, for sale. All Shorthorn Bulls over a year old sold, except one imported 3-year-old; but some fine calves under the year, and females of all ages for sale. Some fine Yorkshire Sows left, all from imported stock and of the best breeding; most of the Sows due to farrow in Spring. Others younger not bred. I am selling out the whole lot and it is not often an opportunity occurs to get such a selection.

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Most of the young stock sired by "Hobland Pride" (Imp.) (33274). Intending purchasers will be met at McAuley Station at 10.10 a.m. on day of Sale. Visitors from the East entrain at Brandon at 7.15 a.m. (C.P.R.) Wednesday morning. Visitors from the West should reach Virden, Tuesday evening, March 21. For complete Catalog write

J. E. JAMIESON

Owner

McAULEY, MANITOBA

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R.C.R.I. RED COCKERELS AND INDIAN Runner drakes, each \$1.50; 12 duck eggs, best strain (fawn), pen 1, \$2.00; pen 2, brown, \$1.50; 15 R.C.R.I. Red eggs, \$1.50. J. R. Lowe, Chaplin, Sask. 9-2

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R.C.W. WYANDOTTES—EXHIBITION PEN imported Dorcas males, \$7.50 per 24. Bred-to-Lay Ontario 216-231 egg bred males, Guild strain, \$8.00 per 24. Utility pens, high egg producers, \$3.00 per 24. Express prepaid. Mrs. Howel, Langenburg, Sask. 9-10

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Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

FARM LANDS

IMPROVED ¼ SECTION, STATE MISSISSIPPI, rich black soil, near town 5000. Alfalfa, corn, cotton, fruits, melons, rural telephones. Adjoining land held \$50 acre. This for \$3700 cash. L. C. Wirtz, owner, Wadena, Sask. 8-4

HALF SECTION ONE AND A HALF MILES from siding and school. Cheap for cash. John Underwood, Saltcoats, Sask. 8-2

\$850.00 CASH WILL GIVE YOU A NICE LITTLE home (8½ acres) in Appledale, West Kootenay. Mile to store, post office, railroad. Beautiful climate, no blizzards, hurricanes, hailstorms. Grow fancy apples, pears, plums, strawberries. Plenty of wood and running water. No need worry over coal famine. You can enjoy life here. Hunting, fishing, good neighbors. Real snap, don't miss it. Address C. Weeks, Kelowna, B.C. 8-2

FOR SALE—QUARTER SECTION GOOD IM- proved land, 8 miles from town, in Cesar district. For further particulars write I. E. Clark, Caesar, Alta. 8-4

FARM HELP

WANTED BY EXPERIENCED ENGINEER— Job running a gas engine. Reference if wanted. Box 159, Saltcoats, Sask. 8-2

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE WITHOUT children for farm. Good accommodations. Will hire by season or year. H. L. Lamson, Rokeby, Sask. 9-2

BACHELOR FARMER WANTS HOUSEKEEPER for coming season. Reply to C. Middleton, Deepdale, Man. 9-3

WANTED—A MAN SOON AS POSSIBLE TO operate the Belbeck Farmers' Elevator, Belbeck, Sask. Must be experienced and have expert knowledge of machinery. No other application will be considered. Address all communications to W. H. Beesley, Belbeck. 9-2

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PRIVATE NURSES EASILY EARN \$25 WEEK- ly. Learn without leaving home. Booklet free. Royal College of Science, Spadina Ave., Toronto, Canada. 9-5

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WOLF PELTS WANTED AT ONCE—SHIP express to W. C. Davis, Springdale, Sask., and get highest market prices. 7-6

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SEED—ABUNDANCE OATS, \$60 CENTS; Mensury Barley, 70 cents; Hullless Barley, 90 cents. My oats took first prize Wetaskiwin Fair 1915. Robert C. Young, Millet, Alta. 9-2

NURSERY STOCK, ETC.

VALLEY RIVER NURSERY OFFERS FOR sale:—Hardy without-protection Raspberries, "Miller," "Sunbeam," \$3.00 per 100; "Dakota," Strawberries, only \$2.00 per 100, postpaid; six-foot "Siberian," "Transcendent," Crabs, 75 cents. Full line of Fruits, Ornamentals, Perennials. W. J. Boughen, Valley River, Man. 7-11

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JOHN DEERE ENGINE GANG—EIGHT STUB-ble bottoms, good condition, extra shares. Also Flour City forty tractor. Bargains for quick sale. W. H. Pawson, Coaldale, Alta. 8-2

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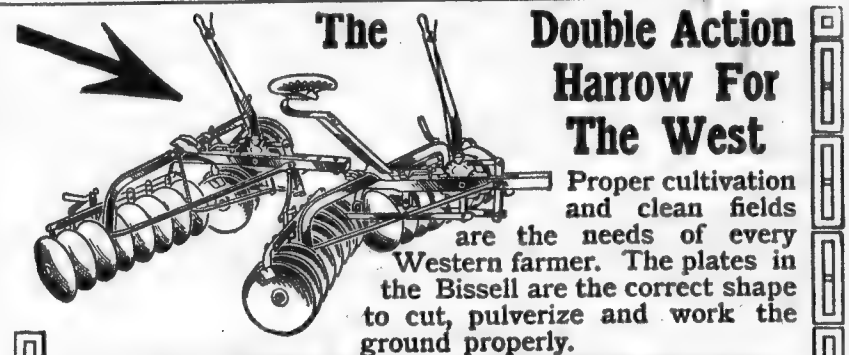
DOGS

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WOLF HOUNDS—TWO 3 YEAR OLD BITCHES, well trained, very smart and fighters, 20 dollars each. One 2 year old very fast untrained dog, 20 dollars; two pups, 10 dollars each, age 5 months, from killers. W. C. Davis, Spring-ridge, Sask. 9-6

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Order immediately, stock limited. Send for circular on above, also on Siberian Alfalfa.

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THE NEVER SAY DIE KIND. Big, strong, husky seed with the back bone to fight its own battles; to stand the set-backs of Spring and Summer and to deliver the goods at harvest. Pedigreed seed. Bred for a purpose. Carefully inspected in growing crop. Thoroughly cleaned by specially constructed seed cleaning machines. Rigorously tested for germination. Sold subject to our money back guarantee and conditions of sale. Free catalog tells more about it.

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FOR SALE—Everything from an apple tree to a strawberry plant—shade, nut, ornamental and evergreen trees, ornamental shrubs and vines, roses, hardy flowering plants, bulbs, asparagus, etc. Catalogue free. Silver Black Foxes.
Downham Bros. Nurserymen
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Gurney-Oxford Hot Water Heating

"This winter with my family it has been a case of just one cold after another—I just could not stand another winter like it. It is impossible to keep warm outside of the kitchen, and you know how pleasant it is to have the whole family hugging the stove. John has simply got to put in Gurney-Oxford Hot Water Heating before next winter comes. I do not want to live through another like this."

You know that this, or something mighty close to it, is being said by three-quarters of the farmers' wives in Canada today. And why? All because the average farmer is thoughtless of the comfort of his family.

He does not want them to be cold in the winter. He does not like to see them all crowded around the stove in the kitchen. He does not like his hired help to rush away to the city at the first cold snap. He does not like the rheumatism that comes to himself and his wife, nor the colds or chills, or pneumonia or bronchitis that attack his children and drive them away from the farm as soon as they are able to paddle their own canoe. But he is thoughtless.

He keeps on putting it off and saying, "Next year, yes, next year I will put in Hot Water Heating." Next year never comes, but rheumatism, bronchitis, pleurisy and miserable cold damp winter days do come and the whole family suffers because of the neglect of the man who puts off until tomorrow what should be done today.

You should not wait another minute if you haven't a Hot Water Heating System in your house. Get a move on at once and arrange to have one put in before next winter. The cost is small.

To heat a house built on this plan with 574½ feet of radiation will cost for the Gurney-Oxford Boiler, radiators, pipes, valves, connections, etc., \$427.00 f.o.b. Winnipeg. At this price any reputable fitter will supply the materials, the installation charge and freight being moderate extras. Always be sure to ask about the number of feet of radiation on any quotation, as, on this basis, our prices will be found the lowest.

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Is a patented system of draft-control that enables anyone, even your boy or girl, to regulate the heat from the boiler to suit the temperature outdoors. It is exclusive to Gurney-Oxford goods and is furnished free with every Gurney-Oxford Boiler. We also make steam and warm air heating plants, stoves, feeders, gas stoves, etc., and we will gladly advise you about any heating system or cooking apparatus you are interested in. Write us fully. The first thing to do is to get our booklet, entitled "City Comfort for Country Homes." This will give you full particulars of the Gurney-Oxford Hot Water system—what it is and what it does. Send for the book now. Address:



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CALGARY

EDMONTON

VANCOUVER



Dutch Colonial Farm House

In Guide House No. 7 we have an example of the queer quaint old Dutch Colonial Farm House which in one form or another is to be found so frequently in the New England States. Some of The Guide readers won't like it because it has the Gambrel roof, so generally used in barns, but to others its sturdy substantial appearance will make a strong appeal. Instead of the usual porch it has a pergola across the front, a pergola being a platform with a covering of rafters and vines instead of the usual roof. Until this pergola is completely over-grown with vines the house will lack fully half the charm that belongs to it by right of design.

It is a big roomy spacious house, and the farmer who can afford so elaborate a home as this should be able to install a water system and electric lighting as well as a vacuum cleaner and laundry equipment. With these modern conveniences it will require no more labor to keep in order than a much smaller house, while there will be found within its four walls ample accommodation for all the belongings and activities of a large family.

It smacks of the real old farm home where the son takes up the business of farming where the father lays it down,

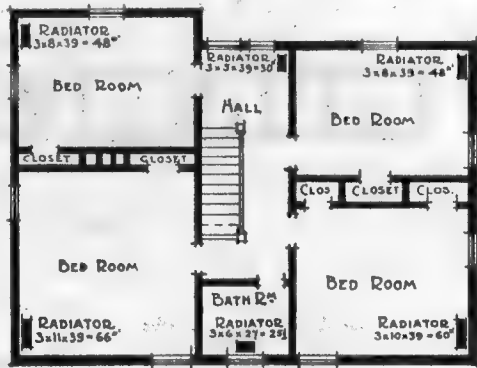
inside, most houses have at least one cramped or badly proportioned room, but the gambrel roof, allowing a great economy of space has enabled the architect in this instance to design a house in which all the rooms are commodious and well proportioned.

Architect's Description

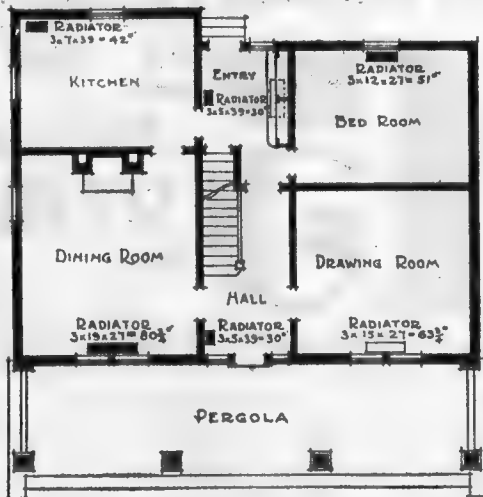
Of all the house plans published by the Guide the one in this issue is the most interesting. Straight forward and direct it has all the essentials of the complete home and gives infinite possibilities for furnishing and decoration.

From the front where the open Pergola takes the place of the usual closed veranda to the rear entry, nothing is lacking for comfort or convenience.

The Pergola is simply the veranda platform with an open roof (i.e. a roof which is built of the beams only and has no shingles or other covering) over which creepers and vines have been trained. The Pergola opens into a hall off which all the living rooms are entered. The dining room on the left with a fire place is the principal room as in this design the living room is intended as a more formal room. The kitchen is directly



Cosy Bedrooms at 6 a.m.



-GROUND FLOOR PLAN-

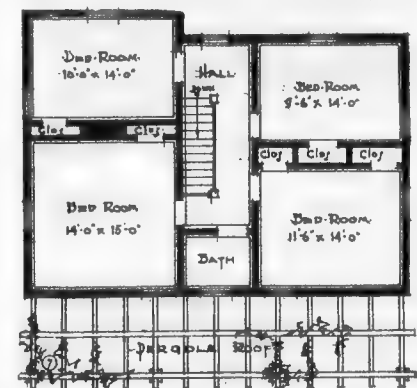
instead of hurrying off to town, where the man who isn't a specialist in one branch of city work or another is at a disadvantage.

Designed for Convenience

Inside it is laid out for convenience in every particular. The most used entrance, the back door, opens into a wash room, with the cellar door straight ahead, so that roots can be brought in and deposited in the cellar without being tracked thru the kitchen. The cellar entrance being just at the kitchen door it is also very convenient for the housewife.

This arrangement of the back hall makes it possible, as has already been pointed out, to conduct the untimely guest from the back door, at which all such guests have a way of arriving, to the front part of the house without introducing him to the kitchen activities. It also prevents every opening of the back door in forty below weather from blowing straight onto the over-heated housewife working over the kitchen stove.

Owing to that law of building which makes it imperative that the main partitions above and below stairs shall co-



-BED ROOM FLOOR PLAN-

behind the dining room and is connected with the wash room as well. This wash room is meant to accommodate the weekly washing as well as act as store room for the outdoor garments. The upper part can be used as pantry store room also. From the store room there is a bedroom intended for some of the farm help. The cellar stairs are right at the kitchen door. Upstairs are four good bedrooms each with a commodious clothes closet, and a bathroom.

This house should be built of siding with 8 inch corner boards. Stucco may be used in the place of siding and in the interior wall board may be substituted for plaster if desired. It is quite early colonial in feeling with its Dutch or Gambrel roof. The roof is shingle or may be of metal or prepared roofing.

Paint the walls with three coats of the best white paint to be had and stain the roof brown. Trim with a deep dull green.

Make the downstairs ceiling 9 feet high and upstairs 8 feet 6 inches and the fire place of soft colored red brick. The outside dimensions are 25 feet by 37 feet 6 inches and the cost in the neighborhood of \$5,400.

WORKING DRAWINGS \$2.50

Complete working drawings for the construction of Guide House No. 7, together with complete bill of materials and instructions for building, will be mailed to any address for \$2.50.

FARM BUILDING DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

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Imperial Hot Water Boiler and Hydro-Thermic Radiation

Provides you with comfortably heated rooms. Easily regulated to give you the heat you require according to the temperature outside.

IMPERIAL BOILERS have an overhanging arched fire pot and the sections are joined by means of cast iron screw nipples and no packing of any description is used in joint. These sections are so arranged as to secure the maximum fire travel and take every heat unit out of the coal.

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IMPERIAL BOILERS are fitted with a properly adjusted Clinker Door, enabling one to rake the surface of the grates without destroying the fire or wasting fuel. The Ash Pit is cast in a single piece and is heavy and rigid.

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OCCUPIES LESS THAN HALF THE SPACE of cast iron radiators of corresponding size. On account of its light weight, HYDRO THERMIC-RADIATORS can be used either on legs or suspended from the wall on concealed brackets, the latter doing away with cutting the carpets and also gives free access for sweeping.

If you are building or if the heating of your house is not satisfactory, you should investigate the IMPERIAL BOILER and HYDRO-THERMIC RADIATORS



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Clare Brothers Western Limited

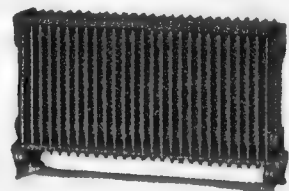
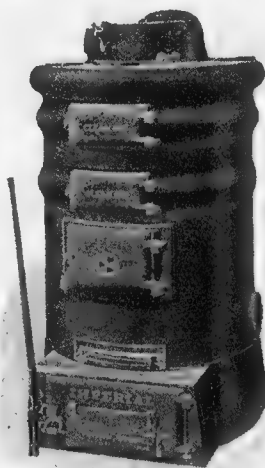
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CLARE BROS. WESTERN LTD., Dept. F., Winnipeg, Man.

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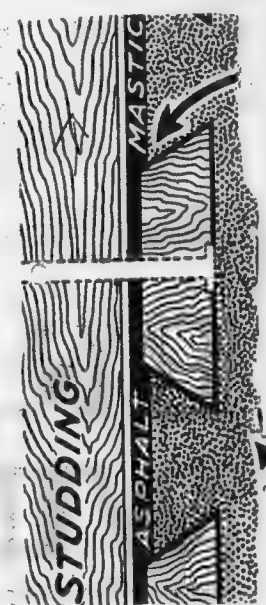
Outside, Bishopric Stucco Board, nailed direct to the studding and covered with good Cement Stucco (see illustration), makes a windproof, weatherproof wall that needs neither paint nor repairs. No sheathing lumber is required inside or out.

Bishopric Stucco Board for the exterior of The Guide house shown on page 28 would cost just \$58.16, and Bishopric Lath Board for first and second floor walls, partitions and ceilings would cost \$261.07 delivered anywhere Saskatoon or East. Prices on points farther West quoted on application.

Write for samples and booklet showing houses built in Canada of Bishopric Products.

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This cut represents a cross-section of wall, showing Plaster Stucco, Stucco Board (note the key holding Stucco), Asphalt Mastic and Fibre Paper

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London, Ontario, Wednesday, March 29, 1916

35 YOUNG BULLS including the best individuals offered at public sale in Ontario in years.

30 FEMALES Many show ring prospects, others well along in calf. Bulls and heifers from heavy milking dams, some in the Record of Performance.

NOT A SPECULATOR'S OFFERING

But the production of the best herds in Western Ontario, offered by the breeders who realize they can only establish this sale on a permanent basis by offering their best stock. Consignments from J. T. GIBSON, Denfield; J. WATT & SON, Elora; HARRY SMITH, Hay; THE NICHOLSONS, Parkhill, and others.

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Did the pitchers around your threshing machine have any, or did they pile the grain in any old way; and plug the feeder and separator full; causing break-downs and loss of time, wasted grain and failure to make anything with your rig? Why not overcome this trouble by securing a Garden City Feeder; something that has brains and uses them to good effect by overcoming the evil results of bad pitching.

Now is the time to investigate and get ready for next season. Let us tell you all about the Feeder that has brains.

**The Garden City
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Co-operative Meat Supply

How to Establish and Conduct a Beef Ring

By J. S. Wood, Vice-President, Manitoba Grain Growers' Association

Enquiries have recently been received concerning the organization of beef rings. In 1913 there was published an article dealing with this matter. Since then a large number of new subscribers have been added to the list of Guide readers and at the same time a greater amount of interest is being taken than ever before in co-operative effort of every sort. This is just the time of the year when beef rings can be properly organized, hence the following taken from the issue of The Guide for March 26, 1913, should be of value.—Ed.

Perhaps there is no part of the co-operative movement that is so easy, so simple and that gives such immediate results as what is known as the "beef ring," the object of which is to secure to its members a weekly supply of fresh meat during the warmest of the summer months when it would be impossible to get such a supply in any other way, except by going to the retail* butcher every few days at a much higher cost.

being most common. Shares are often divided where small families find a whole share too large for their use. Make a list of the names of those who are willing to join. Appoint your butcher and fix his fee. Appoint two appraisers, who shall decide if there should be a difference of opinion between the farmer and the butcher with regard to the suitability of the animal produced. Fix limits as to the approximate weight of animals to be slaughtered (say 450 to 600 pounds). Decide as to price per pound to be charged the consumer and allowed to producer. Decide the date of killing the first animal. Have animals delivered twenty-four hours before the time set for killing. Meat should be ready for delivery next morning. In dividing the meat the butcher must be guided by the charts as published herewith. The book-keeping is very simple, in fact the operations of a whole season can be put on one sheet of paper. Assign places on the list by ballot. Suppose Wm. Smith is No. 1 on the list, he has to provide

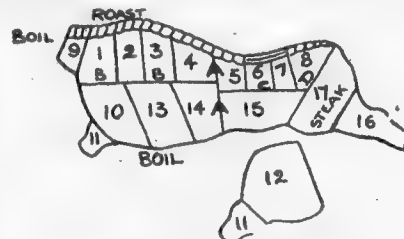


Chart for 16 Share Ring

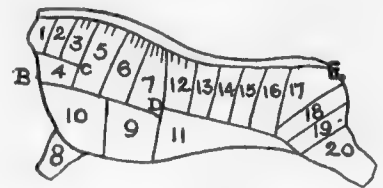


Chart for 20 Share Ring

The beef ring is simple, practical co-operation by which farmers can supply themselves with the very best of meat at a price equal to the cost of raising the animal, and no one could possibly expect to get it cheaper than that.

If any of the readers of The Guide wish to form a beef ring, the first thing to do is to call a meeting of the most practical, reasonable men in the district (no cranks at this stage of the game; perhaps they can be allowed in later), talk the matter over and decide whether you will have a ring and how many shares you will have. Sixteen and twenty are the most convenient numbers, the latter

the first animal, which, when dressed and divided amongst Mr. Smith and his 19 associates, will be represented by the figures in the first perpendicular column in the accompanying plan. Jas. Ross is No. 2, his animal will be represented by the figures in the second perpendicular column, etc. The totals of each of these columns will represent the weights of the animals respectively. Now take the horizontal lines. The top one represents the amount of meat received by Mr. Smith out of each successive animal during the season. The second from the top represents the different lots got by Ross, thus:—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Tl.
W.S.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	20	18	17	30	25	30	24	22	23	21	24	26	21	23	20	21	19	20	22	25	451
J.R.																					
2	16	23	24	29	25	21	24	22	26	20	25	21	27	19	28	18	30	17	29	18	462
3	22	24																			
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18	30	24																			
19	28	25																			
20	25	28																			
Tl.	450	459																			

The totals at the bottom of this table will represent the weights of the animals supplied by the respective members of the ring, and those on the right the weight received. In this case it will be seen Mr. Smith receives 5 pounds more meat than he supplies, and if the basis agreed upon is 10 cents a pound he will pay into the pool 50 cents, while Mr. Ross, who has supplied 3 pounds more than he receives, will be paid 30 cents. If the table is correctly kept by the butcher, the overages and shortages will exactly balance and accounts will consequently be squared at the end of the season. The payment of the butcher can be arranged in various ways. A fee of \$3.00 for each animal is about a fair allowance, and when hides

are a good price their sale will pay this. In some cases the man who supplies the animal takes the hide and each member contributes \$3.00 a season for butcher's fees. Perhaps the best plan, however, is to have the butcher sell the hides and keep account of the proceeds, from which he will receive \$3.00 per week, paying out to the members any excess over this amount when hides average over \$3.00 each and receiving a payment sufficient to make up the \$3.00 when the price is below that figure. If it is desired to form a society, suggested constitution, etc., can be obtained from the Co-operative Organization Branch, Department of Agriculture, Regina.

Big Money in Running Water

Let us start you in a business that will make you from \$15 to \$50 a day when farm work is slack. Other men have done it for years with an

Improved Powers Combined Well Boring and Drilling Machine

Same rig bores through any soil at rate of 100 ft. in 10 hours, and drills through rock. One team hauls and operates machine. Engine power if wanted. Easy to operate—no experts needed.

Small investment; easy terms. Make machine pay for itself in a few weeks work.

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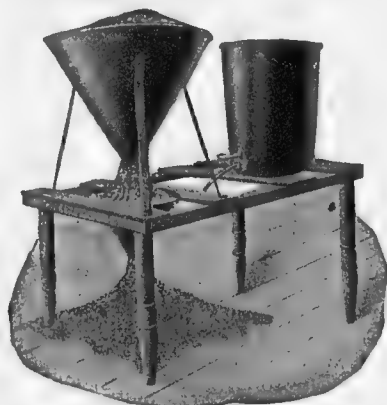
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600,000

Seedlings and Cuttings for sale this Spring, and in order to encourage the growing of Apples I will give away Free 1,000 Hibernial Apples and 1,000 Transcendent Crabs. These are grafts ready to plant and should grow two feet this season. I will also give away Free 500 Iris, a very hardy and beautiful perennial. My price for Willow Cuttings is \$4.50 per 1,000, or 10,000 for \$38.00. I pay express on all orders of \$3.00 and over. I have a fine stock of Trees, Shrubs and Fruits. Any stock that is not satisfactory may be returned at once and I will refund the money. My prices are 35 per cent. less than agents' prices. Send me your address and I will send you my price list with full printed instructions.

JOHN CALDWELL Virden, Man.

Perennials in a Farm Flower Garden

Continued from Page 7.

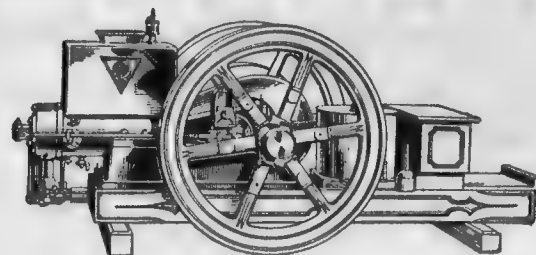
fine trusses of white, pink, crimson or crimson and white flowers late in August and on to September. This phlox is a little peculiar in habit and you will find that one spot will suit it better than another. In dry seasons a few pailfuls of water are much appreciated during flowering time. The monkshood or aconite is also very hardy, and should have a place here. When you plant any of these roots dig a generous hole in the ground deep enough to have last year's buds just below the surface of the ground and to give the roots plenty of room.

I would recommend the use of a few dwarf shrubs in this second row, such as spiraeas. Spiraea von Houttei and S. sorbifolia placed at intervals of ten, fifteen or twenty feet. The shrubby potentilla also makes good as a second row perennial. Clumps of tiger lilies, almost as many as you please, light up the perennial border wonderfully in August. Plant the bulbs about eight inches below the surface on a bed of sand and mark with sticks where you have planted them. One of the best plants for this row is the dwarf larkspur (Delphinium primulum), which varies from white to dark blue and grows two feet in height, blooming in July and August. This comes from China. I think that paeonies should be second row plants also, but always in the front of the second line. It is possible to write a long article on paeonies alone, which would prove very interesting, but space forbids. Year by year get a good collection of paeonies; plant them always in the fall; place them gently in the hole, sift the earth about the brittle bulbous roots with your hands and don't use your feet to pack the earth, let the roots slope gently, and leave the buds about two inches below the surface. Like all good perennials, both before and after flowering, the foliage of paeonies helps to make a good foil for the flowers of other plants. Amongst your white paeonies I would plant several Oriental poppies, in order to bring out the brilliant scarlet-orange of the poppies, if, as in some seasons, the two plants bloom together.

For the Front Row

Alternate clumps of bleeding heart and the white and red achillea in the back part of the front row will make a good beginning. The achilleas belong to the yarrow family. The white achillea is also known as bridal rose. Bleeding heart in the catalogs is called dielytra or dicentra and is the finest of the shorter perennials, whether in foliage or in bloom. The quaint sprays of pink and white hearts have also a queer resemblance to a duck, and hence it is sometimes called "duck's bill."

Then there are the irises. I believe if I were a farmer I would give a separate patch for the iris family, choosing only German and Siberian iris. The Spanish, Japanese and English are not hardy. The plain, sword-like leaves set off their exquisitely veined and tender colored "flags," and can be planted in and out amongst the other perennials in this row. Wind, the great enemy of our western flowers, is very hard on flags. The early blue dwarf iris can be put in the very front and will bloom around June 1, the others much later in that month. In the fore-front grow columbines, the perennial pinks, gaillardia (blanket-flower), baby's breath, day-lilies, the spiraeas, such as Sp. filipendula and ulmaria (meadow sweet). If you want that rare color mauve, grow lots of the early spring phlox (phlox divaricata). Excuse these long words but the catalogs give them so you will have to notice them. That little rose-pink lychnis (L. viscaria) is a very delightful plant for the front row and so are the sea pinks. Finally when you get experienced in perennials, you will perhaps put in a few clumps of the late cottage, Darwin and parrot tulips in your front row. It is as well, too, to leave enough space in front of your foremost row of perennials to allow you to plant some bright annuals such as nasturtiums, Californian poppies, scarlet flax, alyssum, petunias or verbenas, which will make a brave show with so many green leaves in the background.



You Get the Biggest Engine Value For Your Money When You Buy an Alpha Gas Engine

YOU should measure the value you receive for the money you pay for a gas engine by what the engine will do for you.

Possibly you can buy an engine for less money than you can an Alpha, but you cannot buy an equal amount of good service in any other engine for as little money.

In the Alpha you get for your money more years of service, the lowest fuel cost, exceptional freedom from the need of repairs and the easiest engine to operate and care for.

The Alpha is a simple engine, with plenty of power, perfectly controlled by a governor that keeps it running steadily and smoothly under light, heavy or varying loads. This engine has no complicated, delicate parts to require constant attention—not even batteries. It starts and operates on a single low speed magneto. You can use either kerosene or gasoline for fuel.

You need a gas engine on your farm. In a very short time the saving resulting through its use would pay for an Alpha. Buy an Alpha now. That is the quickest and best way to save the money that is to pay for the engine. Ask for a copy of the Alpha Engine catalogue. It contains a lot of valuable information about engines.

Made in eleven sizes, 2 to 28 H. P. Each furnished in stationary, semi-portable or portable style, and with hopper or tank cooled cylinder.

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BUT a few months use of an inferior oil will ruin one. Your tractor cost you good money. It is only common sense to lubricate it with the oil most suited for the purpose.

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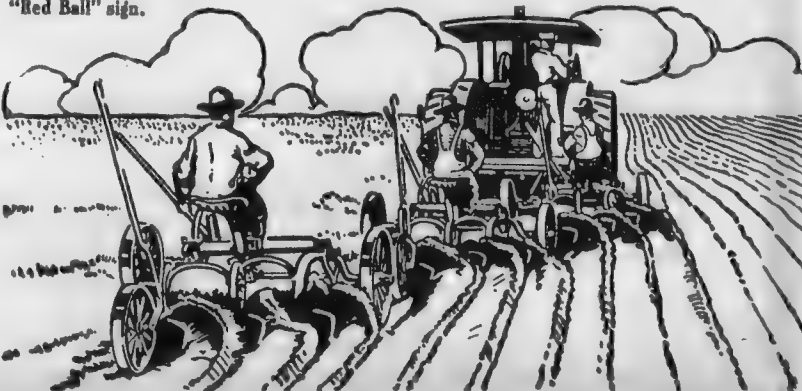
pays big dividends in the form of longer hours and less trouble in your tractor. The ground may be heavy, the air cold, but you, at the wheel, will know that Polarine is earning maximum power in each running part of the engine. Polarine leaves practically no carbon.

Supplied in two grades—Polarine and Polarine Heavy

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY

Limited
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

Buy Gasoline and
lubricants under
the Premier
"Red Ball" sign.



Britain's Fight for Democracy

Continued from Page 9

of precedent, now lauds to the skies, him whom they had aforetime cursed.

When the industrial organization of Britain had to be remodelled to meet the need for vast munitions, the nation with one voice selected Lloyd George for the task. In this business he has come into some conflict with labor, and it is strange to hear how his former Tory foes applaud him when he speaks sternly to the workmen's leaders, as at the last Trades Union Congress. The war may have dulled the edge of the sword which fought so bravely for democracy's rights, but none can be sharpened more quickly and there is some sense in the lone voices of the bitter Tories who write mournful letters warning their class against excessive laudation of Lloyd George and unnecessary strengthening of his national posi-

tion "because he may be as dangerous in the future as he has been in the past."

Winston Churchill

Winston Churchill has lately left the Cabinet for the field of battle, and his last appearance in Parliament was a great personal triumph. He, too, has made his errors, but the country will always recall with gratitude the labors which kept our navy in perfect efficiency and complete readiness for the greatest task it has ever faced.

Mr. Churchill, a son of the ducal house of Marlborough, began his political life as a Tory, but a mind and temperament such as his was always destined for the Radical camp. No finer expositions of the Free Trade case were ever delivered than Mr. Churchill's speeches in Lancashire in the 1906 campaign. His versatility is wonderful; he has successfully ventured in many

fields of experience, war, literature, journalism, sport, travel and politics, and while essentially a man of action, has also great capacity for abstract thought and imaginative speculation. Some of his enemies and friends assert that his democratic ideals are not sincere; that he had championed the popular cause merely because it promised the better career and more exciting adventures, and he is probably more admired than trusted. Be that as it may, he is probably the greatest purely political genius of his time in Britain and his services to the Liberal cause have not been negligible. Much can be forgiven to his youth; at the age of forty he has done more than most men at sixty, and his real future is yet to come, if he survives the war.

A Slandered Patriot

The fifth great figure in the Liberal Cabinet was Lord Haldane, whose fling-

ing to the wolves is held by Mr. Gardiner and others to be a disastrous scandal. A Scot by birth and a brilliant lawyer by profession, he was a philosopher by practice, and his massive intellect had won him fame in other fields than politics. He tried honestly to bring about an understanding with Germany, and ever since his failure was revealed, he has been most unjustly slandered and vilified by the yellow press of London as "pro-German." The truth is that few men have done more to equip Britain to resist German aggression. His activities at the War Office brought wholesale reforms, he made possible the dispatch of the original expeditionary force, and created the new machine of the Territorial Army, which has been so invaluable. He knew Germany well and her high standards of national efficiency; he knew, too, Britain's weaknesses and preached to deaf ears the necessity of national reorganization and new educational methods. Knowing how superior the German national machine was, and believing the interests of the two countries could be reconciled, was it a heinous crime to seek to avert by negotiation the dread alternative of war? In the years to come, his fellow countrymen will learn to take a fairer estimate of Lord Haldane, and perhaps again may need the service of his great abilities.

Such were the leading spirits of the great Liberal Cabinet which dissolved last spring, and under them served many notable men, the veteran Lord Morley, the one "first class" of his age in two spheres, literature and politics; "Lulu" Harcourt, a genuine Liberal of the aristocratic brand, and excellent colonial secretary; Reginald McKenna, an able financier, who has now found his true role as chancellor of the exchequer; Mr. Runciman, a keen Radical and good administrator; Mr. Birrell, a great essayist and witty orator; John Burns, the veteran Laborite, who is suspected by Labor as a pervert, and Sir John Simon, a brilliant young lawyer, whose phenomenal career may yet culminate in the Liberal leadership. To comment at length upon the varying galaxy of talent at the disposal of Liberalism in Parliament is too lengthy a task, but never has the cause of British democracy been so well served by so many able men acting in a united body. Outside Parliament they were aided and reinforced by a splendid band of progressive thinkers and writers, among whom might be numbered Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells, Hilaire Belloc, John Galsworthy, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb and Arnold Bennett. Their labors have been interrupted by the war, but most of them will survive to resume the task of reform and the full fruits will yet be gathered. If since 1900 Canadian Liberalism had had in its service one of the five great leaders sketched above and one-tenth of the minor talent of British Liberalism, how different would have been the tale of our political life and national condition.

Making Seed Growing a Business

Continued from Page 8

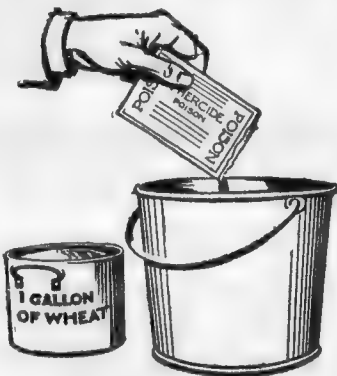
straw. There may be other varieties which will yield a little more under favorable conditions, and there are certainly other varieties that will make a better showing at seed fairs. But in every instance they, for one reason or another, fail to give the desired results that are to be looked for so confidently in the Banner. Another reason which is weighty with us is that the grain is smaller, and hence requires much less seed per acre to get the best results. Where growers of other varieties recommend as high as two or even three bushels of seed per acre, we ourselves have made a practice of sowing but five pecks by measure, or about 45 pounds by weight, and our yields, except in the dry season of 1914, have been above 100 bushels per acre each year. In fact, our test plots both for 1914 and 1915 showed that one bushel will yield more per acre than any seeding heavier or lighter.

"Marquis wheat has proven itself first class in all essential virtues; it yields best, having gone as high as 60 bushels in this vicinity this year. The straw is all that could be desired in

GOPHERCIDE

(SOLUBLE STRYCHNINE)

Is Easy to Prepare



Just mix a 60c. package of Gophercide with a half gallon of water, and without any vinegar, acid, fuss or trouble you get a solution as strong and as deadly as that made with pure strychnine. Then soak a gallon of wheat in this Gophercide Solution and sprinkle it around the gopher holes.

Cameron, Man.

I find Gophercide a good effective remedy for destroying gophers. I also think IT IS HANDIER TO USE than the ordinary method of dissolving strychnine in vinegar or acids. The cost is only a small item when you consider the gophers it will destroy. Yours truly, C. RUSKEN.

GOPHERCIDE

is Greedily Eaten

Though the active base of Gophercide is strychnine, the characteristic bitter taste which warns the gophers against this poison has been entirely overcome. The gophers really like the "gophercided" grain, and eat it eagerly.

Auburndale, Alta.

I purchased a package of Gophercide this spring and used it as directed. I found it to be the best gopher poison I have used (and I have used a good many kinds) as THE GOPHERS TAKE THE POISONED GRAIN VERY READILY, and the poison is very effective.

Yours truly, A. H. GREEN.



GOPHERCIDE

Is Sure to Kill

Gophercide soaks right through the grain and poisons it thoroughly. Though the gophers do not get it till it has been out for days and exposed to the rain, it will kill them quick and sure.

North End, Sask.

In regard to Gophercide will say I HAVE NOT HEARD THE SQUEAK OF A GOPHER on field since I put out the poison. It is O.K.—far ahead of strychnine, being so easily prepared for the gopher.

Though the ingredients of Gophercide now cost us 100% more than before the war, we have only increased the price by one-fifth—to 60c. per single package—59c. in lots of 5—58c. in lots of 10—55c. in lots of 25. On larger quantities get prices from your druggist, or our nearest Branch.

National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal.

Branches at

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Perfect hearing is now being restored in every condition of deafness or defective hearing from causes such as Catarrhal Deafness, Relaxed or Sunken Drums, Thickened Drums, Roaring and Hissing Sounds, Perforated, Wholly or Partially Destroyed Drums, Discharge from Ears, etc.

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"Little Wireless Phones for the Ears" require no medicine but effectively replace what is lacking or defective in the natural ear drums. They are simple devices, which the wearer easily fits into the ears where they are invisible. Soft, safe and comfortable. Write today for our 168 page FREE book on DEAFNESS, giving you full particulars and testimonials.

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In fact all kinds of Raw Furs and

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Instead of paying for shale, clay and impurities, with heavy freight on same, try our absolutely clean, specially selected, DOUBLE SCREEN-ED lump coal.

PER TON **\$2** PER TON

F.O.B. THE MINE

Orders filled day received. Farmers and Co-operators supplied direct.

The

DOBELL COAL CO. OF TOFIELD LTD. TOFIELD Alberta

strength, practically none of it having lodged anywhere at Nobleford even during the extremely wet harvest just passed, and it does not shell readily while standing ripe in the field. In fact, this seems to be an ideal wheat for this whole western country. Our best field of Marquis this year made 45 bushels and 48 pounds, after an adjustment of 21 per cent. for loss by hail. Experience has proven to us that one and one-half bushels of wheat per acre gives us best results."

Readers will, no doubt, think the amounts quoted are misplaced; but this is not so. For several years experimental plots for testing the various rates of seeding have been made use of, and it has been found that one bushel by measure of Banner oats and one and one-half bushels by measure of Marquis wheat may be depended upon to give best results under soil and other conditions similar to those existing at Nobleford, this being equally true for both wet and dry seasons. This year on one of the Noble farms there was raised 26 acres of registered White Banner oats, and as these yielded well, ripened early and were satisfactory in every other way, about 100 bushels were saved in the bundle, and are being hand-picked for the purpose of producing a crop of elite seed in 1916.

No special methods are adopted for threshing so far as the seed is concerned, but before the seed is used or sold it is cleaned. "Three times," said Mr. Noble, when asked how many, "but there is no virtue in the number 'three.' We clean it. That means that we clean it till it is clean, no matter how many times it may take."

In addition to fanning, all seed sown on the Noble farms is immersed in salt water for the purpose of floating out all light kernels and every kernel of wild oats that might possibly be present. Also, for some of the seed plots the grain is floated a second time for the purpose of segregating a few of the very heaviest kernels, the water this second time, of course, being made still heavier with salt. All grain is treated with formaldehyde before sowing, this being done at the same time as the floating in salt water. This year over 100 cars of grain have been shipped, and there is still in the elevator at Nobleford and in bins on the farms a large stock. Mr. Noble is greatly opposed to stubble crops. In this connection he remarked to the writer that, "the wet season of 1915 is very liable to cost Alberta farmers far more in bad lessons than it has yielded in grain checks," and it was here also that he added, "when, if ever, farming properly done on well summer-fallowed land shall cease to pay in Southern Alberta, you may look for all other business to go down in one inevitable crash." Workmen on the Noble farms who stay thru the entire season, or as long as wanted, are paid a heavy bonus. This runs from \$5.00 per month during spring work to as high as \$20.00 a month during threshing. Some of the men on this farm have laid up over \$400 clear of all expenses for a year's work at ordinary labor.

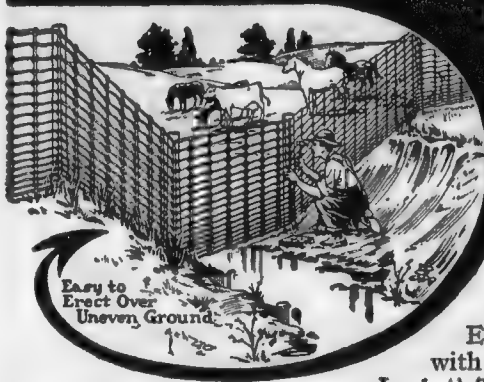
AN EXPLANATION

The item headed, "Mail tampered with," which appeared on page 31 in the February 16 issue of The Guide, is in no way a reflection on the Post Office department. R. J. Allen lives in an apartment block, in which each resident has a mail box. When the mail is delivered in these boxes all responsibility of the Post Office department ceases, and it was after this delivery had taken place that the letters were interfered with.

The area planted to corn in Manitoba increased from 30,430 acres in 1914 to 52,713 acres in 1915, according to the official crop report. In view of the damage to the crop by frost, the report makes this comment: While the condition in 1915 cannot fail to create disappointment among farmers regarding corn, this crop is so firmly established in many of the older districts that it will continue to increase in popularity. In view of the unfavorable season for corn growing, there is every reason to warrant our confidence that this crop is still one of our most profitable fodder crops.

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THE FENCE THAT STAYS "PUT"



PEERLESS Perfection is one of the easiest fences to erect, because it stays "put." It can be erected over the most hilly and uneven ground, without buckling, snapping or kinking. Every joint is locked together with the well-known "Peerless Lock." The heavy stay wires we use prevent sagging and require only about half as many posts as other fences.

Peerless Farm Fence

is made of the best Open Hearth steel fence wire. All the impurities of the steel are burned out and all the strength and toughness left in. Makes the fence elastic and springy. It will not snap or break under sudden shocks or quick atmospheric changes. Our method of galvanizing prevents rust and the coating will not flake, peel or chip off.



Send for catalog. It also describes our full line of farm gates, poultry fencing and ornamental fencing. Write for it today. It is sent free on request.

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Winnipeg, Manitoba Hamilton, Ontario



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This Book

Shows How to Make Better Farm Improvements.

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If you intend making any kind of farm improvements—you need this book. It tells how to build everything a farmer needs—from a barn to a fence, better and more economical than is possible in any other way.

It is the standard authority on farm building construction. It has proved of untold value to more than 75,000 progressive Canadian farmers.

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Gentlemen:—Please send me a free copy of "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete."

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776

Seager Wheeler's Prize Winning Marquis Wheat 20 Pounds Free!

Seager Wheeler is the world's champion wheat grower. His Marquis wheat has won the International Sweepstakes three times, at New York Land Show in 1911; International Soil Products Exposition, Wichita, Kansas, 1914, and at the same exposition at Denver, Colorado, 1915. He also won the Sweepstakes at the Saskatchewan Provincial Seed Fair in 1915. There is no doubt that Mr. Wheeler has produced the best strain of Marquis wheat in existence.

25 CENTS PER POUND

Mr. Wheeler has sold his Elite Stock seed wheat in 25 pound lots at 25 cents per pound. From the same strain he has been selling his pedigreed Marquis at \$6.00 per bushel. Last year he produced as high as 80 bushels per acre on some of his plots and in the many years he has been farming Mr. Wheeler has never had a crop failure, except from hailstorms.



Where Seager Wheeler produced 80 bushels of
Marquis Wheat per acre

20 POUNDS FREE

Mr. Wheeler's stock of seed is getting low. We have purchased a quantity of his Prize Winning strain of Marquis to donate to our readers. We have had this seed put up into 10 and 20 pound parcels, which are worth respectively \$2.50 and \$5.00 per parcel for seed purposes. Ten pounds of this seed should seed about one-eighth of an acre, and if properly cared for will produce at least six bushels of choice seed, which in another year would produce enough seed for a large field. Mr. Wheeler will certify to the Canadian Seed Growers' Association that he supplied each of these packages from his first generation seed, and this will entitle the seed to registration.

TWO HOURS WORK

Any farmer who would like to get into Mr. Wheeler's prize winning and money-making Marquis, can do so very easily. We will give absolutely free a ten pound package of this wheat to any person sending us two new yearly subscriptions to The Guide at \$1.50 each. The only thing we stipulate is that they must be subscribers whose names are not now on our mailing list. For four new subscriptions we will donate absolutely free 20 pounds of Mr. Wheeler's famous Marquis wheat. It is an easy matter to get these subscriptions and will take only a short time. Go out and get the subscriptions and send us the money and Mr. Wheeler will ship the wheat to you immediately from his own farm at Rosthern, Sask. Half rates apply on seed grain, so the freight charge will be only a small item.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY

This is a great opportunity for any farmer to improve his seed. It will be necessary to act promptly as seed time is approaching very rapidly and our supply of this wheat is not large. Go out and show The Guide to your neighbors, get their \$1.50. Give them a receipt, send us the money and the world's best wheat is yours. First come, first served. Do not delay. Begin today. Address all correspondence

Subscription Department :

GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Winnipeg - Man.

The Community

The University and "the Foreigner"

By J. S. Woodsworth, Secretary of the Social Welfare League

The University of Saskatchewan is probably living nearer to the people than any other Canadian university. Alberta University is, thru its extension department, carrying culture to the most remote districts of the province, but in Saskatchewan the farmers from all parts through the university halls. "Classiest Hens at the University" was the rather startling headline in one of the Saskatoon papers. It seems that a poultry show was being held at the university buildings. The newspaper reporter had doubtless carefully chosen phrases that might at least suggest an academic atmosphere! In the corridors arts students in cap and gown jostle short course agricultural students—big, husky young farmers in great goatskin fur coats; schoolboys and girls, in for agriculture or household science, mingle freely with pharmacy and law students. Theological students take courses in agriculture as a part of their training for the ministry. A science undergraduate and his father, a short course student, attend the same general lectures on social hygiene. The school teachers in training take lectures on Canadian social problems. One passes from a demonstration on the dressing of hogs to a lecture on marketing, and then into an Oxford "tutorial" on some obscure period of Greek history. The president slips away from an important conference on the educational policy of the province to help serve a luncheon of coffee and rolls to a "bunch" of hungry farmers who are consulting an expert on selection of seeds. Surely the university is living near to the people—and the people are going to stand by the university!

The Assiniboia Club

One of the most interesting institutions that have developed in connection with this young prairie university—and there are many—is "The Assiniboia Club." Last year a group of professors and students met fortnightly at the president's home for the purpose of studying sympathetically foreign social conditions in the west. This group included a number of young men of non-English parentage—Ruthenians, Germans, Doukhobors, Scandinavians, Roumanians, etc., and a number who, during vacations, had taught in "foreign" districts and had become specially interested in the big social problem which confronted them. During the summer several of these men made careful studies of their districts and thus secured valuable material for presentation and discussion.

At the beginning of this college year the group decided to form itself into a duly organized club. The objects are: (1) To gain a more intimate knowledge of the various people settled in Western Canada; (2) To make a thorough study of the factors which hinder the development of a true Canadian citizenship, with a view to their ultimate removal and to the betterment of general social conditions; (3) To promote practical investigation and research in order to further the aforesaid purposes.

In a recent issue of "The Sheaf," the college paper, Prof. Morton, the recorder of the club, writes:

"The aims which the Assiniboia Club sets before it are serious. It is to study and place on record in the minds of the members and in the transactions of the society, the present economic, social and educational position of the foreign settlements in our province. Moreover it is to bring to the front the past history, the struggles and aspirations of those who have cast their lot among us, that we may learn more and more to give them the respect and sympathy due to those who, tho less favored than ourselves, along with us will be making the Canada which is to be. It is believed that, in the light of the knowledge acquired, we shall be able as their fellow-citizens, to find the path



Rev. J. S. Woodsworth

of justice towards them and do something to win them in turn to those ways which will lead, in spite of much necessary diversity, to the unity of spirit, the enlightenment of mind and the common love of freedom and good citizenship which alone can make our democracy great. So may it be."

Surely this is most encouraging! If the students thus seriously and scientifically set about the task of developing

a higher type of citizenship, what may not be accomplished within the next few years?

Will You Help?

There are many readers of The Guide who have had more or less scientific training, many who can observe carefully and record accurately what they observe. Some are farmers, some school teachers, some preachers, some home-makers. Will you not join in this work of the Assiniboia club? This section of The Guide will be glad to publish concise accounts of social conditions in various communities. If the information is not in form for publication it will help us materially in preparing articles or in offering suggestions.

The magnitude of the task often almost overwhelms us. We see it, as it were, in bulk. But these prairie provinces where we must solve our rural foreign problem, are, after all, simply a series of little communities. The problem of any one community is not overwhelming. A few earnest, patriotic common-sense people could solve it.

One Hundred Wanted

The Guide goes into thousands of such communities. I send this message out to—how many is it?—34,000 readers. Think if you "got busy" and the 33,999 other readers "got busy" what a shaking of the dry bones there would be across the plain from Winnipeg to the mountains! If only 100 people "got busy" it would be a big movement. I would like to "put it up straight" to you, will you not be one of that 100? What a splendid club we could have—a sort of "Fellowship of Service." We would write a weekly letter to one another thru The Guide. The other 99 would be fine people!

"But," you ask, "precisely what do you want us to do?"

Well now we are getting down to business. Will you do two things? First of all, make a friendly call on one of your "foreign" neighbors; second, write us a little letter and tell us about the call. During your call you may discover some of the needs of your neighbor; you may have some suggestion to offer.

But perhaps you yourself are classed as a "foreigner." We want some foreigners in this community club of ours. You also can do two things. First, make a friendly call on one of your "Canadian" neighbors, and then tell us about the call. Nothing would be more wholesome for us Canadians than to see ourselves as others see us. Well, that would give us a pretty good start. We could then see what we would do next. Our community club is not going to start out with a program. We will get together a bit and something will develop.

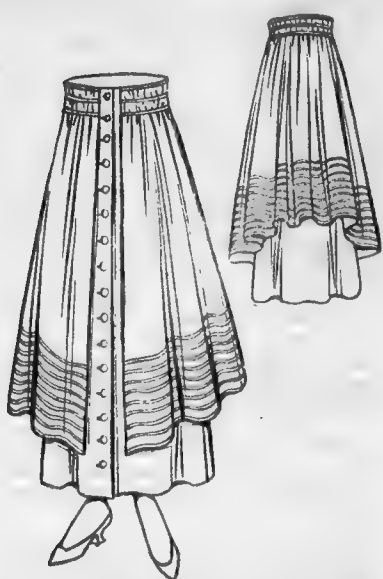
Will you join the other ninety-nine?

Ralph Connor, the Canadian clergyman and author, who is now serving in Europe as chaplain of the 43rd, a Winnipeg Highland battalion, wrote recently to his New York publisher: "Our Canadian troops have suffered heavily. But they keep up a good heart. At a tea in London I met a Canadian hobbling on crutches beside a pretty countess. 'We Canadians,' I said to him, 'are meeting with much hospitality over here, are we not?' 'Much; too much,' he answered. 'Why I've been in hospital nearly all the time.'"

Maternity Apparel

NOTE—Upon the request of subscribers we are publishing the following attractive maternity fashions

THE TUNIC IN ITS LATEST FORM A FASHIONABLE ONE-PIECE GOWN



8769 Tunic Skirt, 24 to 30 waist.

There is no feature of fashions more interesting than the determination with which the tunic holds its place. This one is very new and smart. It is finished with narrow tucks at the lower edge in which cords are inserted to produce the required flare and it is open at the front. The opening makes an especial feature, for that it gives just one more evidence of the period to which the designers are looking. By adjusting the shirring on tapes this dress is easily adapted to maternity wear.

For the medium size will be needed 3½ yds. of material 27 in. wide, 2½ yds. 36 or 44, for the skirt, 4½ yds. 27 in. wide, 3½ yds. 36 or 44, for the tunic.

The pattern No. 8769 is out in sizes from 24 to 30 in. waist measure. It will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.

A GRACEFUL GOWN



8535 Shirred Gown, 36 to 44, bust.

Here is a very attractive, graceful gown, simple withal, that can be worn appropriately by any woman, yet which by means of its adjustable shirrings is adapted to maternity use.

For the medium size will be needed 6½ yds. of material 27 in. wide, 4½ yds. 36 and 3½ yds. 44, for skirt, sleeves and vest, 3½ yds. 27 in. wide, 2 yds. 36, or 1½ yds. 44 for the blouse and trimming; the width of skirt at lower edge is 2 yds. and 4 in.

The pattern No. 8535 is out in sizes from 36 to 44 in. bust measure. It will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.



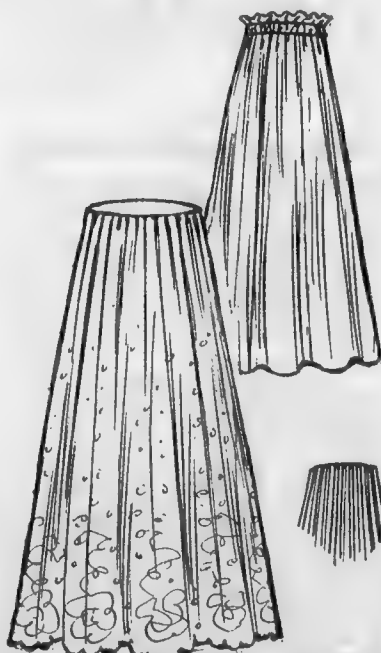
8923

8923 (With Basting Line and Added Seam Allowance) One-Piece Gown, 34 to 42 bust.

This is a one-piece gown that really deserves its name for it is cut with the body and skirt portions in one. The front and back form panels while at the sides there is fullness and belt extensions on the panels hold the fullness in place. By closing these belt extensions with snap fasteners, which render it adjustable, the gown can be adapted to maternity wear. In the picture it is made of taffeta combined with dotted crepe, but the model is just as appropriate for one material thruout as it is for two and for the pretty washable materials as well as for the simpler silks and light weight wool materials. The closing is made at the left of the front and is quite invisible. For immediate wear, the gown would be serviceable made of gabardine thruout or of French serge with perhaps the collar and cuffs of taffeta or of charmeuse satin.

For the medium size will be needed 5½ yds. of plain material 36 in. wide or 3½ yds. 44, with 2½ yds. of spotted material 36 or 2½ yds. 44, or 8½ yds. 36 or 5½ yds. 44 in. wide to make of one material.

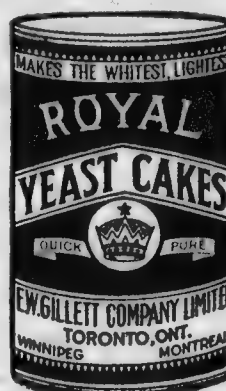
A SMART SIMPLE SKIRT



8785 (With Basting Line and Added Seam Allowance) Straight Skirt, Small 26 or 28, Medium 30 or 32, Large 34 or 36 waist.

For the medium size will be needed 3½ yds. of bounding 44 in. wide, or 6½ yds. of material 27 in. wide, 3½ yds. 36 or 44; the width at the lower edge is 3 yds.

It will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.



MADE IN CANADA

Bread is the cheapest food known. Home bread baking reduces the high cost of living by lessening the amount of expensive meats required to supply the necessary nourishment to the body.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED

WINNIPEG TORONTO ONT. MONTREAL



A twist of the wrist trims the roll

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Makes Paper Hanging Easy. There's no trimming to do—a simple twist of the wrist takes the whole selvage or edge from the roll exactly as illustrated. It leaves a perfect, clean cut edge for matching.

Empire Selvage Trimmed Wall Paper

removes the only real difficulty which stands in the way of neat, workmanlike paper hanging. It costs no more than the old-fashioned kind.

There is an "Empire" Agent in nearly every town in Canada. If your decorator cannot show you "Empire" samples, write us and we will send you, Postpaid, our large sample book free. Newest designs and wonderful values.

THIS BIG BOOK FREE

This Big Book simplifies the selection of Wall Paper. It contains and describes over 160 styles and colorings. Full information will be given regarding the new invention that removes the selvage from the roll so easily and quickly.

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WRITE PLAINLY

In sending for FREE book showing 160 newest styles and colorings, write your name very plainly and give full address.

The EMPIRE WALLPAPER Co. Ltd.
New Montreal TORONTO Winnipeg

This Beautiful Parlor Lamp FREE To Any Lady



Read what others say who have secured one of these Lamps:

"Received my lamp and think it is lovely. Thanking you, I am,
"MRS. F.E.R. Cluny, Alta."

"Received the lamp, and am highly satisfied with it."
MISS G.Y., Hazelridge, Man."

"I am very much pleased with the lamp. It is just as you said it would be, and is a beauty. I thank you very much for it."
"MISS A.M., Perdue, Sask."

These testimonials are typical of dozens of a similar nature which we receive daily from ladies who have secured one of these lamps. They speak more forcibly than anything we can say.

This beautiful prize will be sent free, all charges prepaid, to anyone who will devote only a small portion of spare time in securing a very small number of yearly subscriptions to The Guide at \$1.50. You will be surprised at the small service required. Scores of others have already secured one or more of these beautiful lamps. You can do the same.

Cut out the coupon below. Fill in your name and address plainly, and we will send you full particulars and instructions.

SALES DEPT.
GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG
Please send me full instructions about your FREE PARLOR LAMP.

Name

Post Office

Province

20 inches high, fitted with No. B burner. Mounted on polished brass. Shade and bowl made of specially treated glass, artistically decorated in a number of beautifully colored designs.

Boys' and Girls' Clubs

For several years Boys' and Girls' Clubs have been organized all over the United States and are carrying on their work in potato clubs, corn clubs, poultry clubs, pig clubs, canning clubs and many other clubs. No scheme has ever been devised that has proven so interesting to the boys and girls on the farms and the movement is spreading rapidly in Western Canada. Already a large number of boys' and girls' clubs have been organized in Manitoba, and school fairs were held last year in a great many districts. The movement is bound to spread all over the prairie provinces. The Guide has decided to publish a series of articles on boys' and girls' clubs and school fairs, written by the boys and girls themselves, and for that purpose The Guide is offering

\$18 Cash Prizes \$18

We want every boy and girl who is a member of any club or who has attended a school fair to write us an article for this competition, telling how the work was conducted and what was the result. We will divide the competition into three subjects. The first subject on which we want the boys and girls to write is

Our School Fair

Under this subject any boy or girl may write an article describing the school fair held in their own community. This article should tell when and where the school fair was held and how it was conducted. There should be a brief description of the exhibits with special mention of anything of particular interest. In fact, it should be the whole story of the fair, telling the part taken by the boys and girls, the parents and the teachers and indicating the nature and the value of the prizes given.

Our Own Club

Under this title any boy or girl may write a description of the club to which they belong, whether it be a poultry club, potato club, pig club, or any other kind of boys' or girls' club. The article should tell when the club was organized, how many members there are of boys or girls, what work they have done in the way of raising animals or producing crops, and what prizes they captured at the school fair if one was held, and any other information that will make a complete and interesting story of the club and its organization.

My Own Experience

Under this title we want boys and girls to write us an article telling just what they themselves have done as members of some boys' or girls' club of any kind. This article should tell how they became a member of the club, what part they have taken in the club and at the school fair and should relate the success and failure of their work and their plans for the next year.

These compositions which we are asking the boys and girls to write must not under any circumstances exceed 500 words in length and may be shorter if the whole story can be told in less space. The article must be written on one side of the paper only and must be a good faithful account of the subject, written in an interesting manner. The prizes will go to the best stories regardless of whether they describe the largest school fair or school club or the smallest, so that every boy and girl who has taken any part whatever in club work or school fairs may win the first prize. The prizes will be distributed as follows:—

\$6 in Prizes for Each Subject

First Prize	\$3.00
Second Prize	2.00
Third Prize	1.00

No boy or girl can win more than one prize. All these stories must be written and forwarded so as to reach The Guide office not later than March 11. This would give a clear month for the work, which would be plenty of time. The competition is open to any farm boy or girl in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Address all letters to—

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUBS
The Grain Growers'
Guide
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

SPRING

Well little folk, I suppose you are just aching for spring to come so that you will be able to play out of doors all the time, and, indeed, I can scarcely wait for it myself. Someway, when it comes this time of year there are two things connected with my own childhood that always come to mind, that is the first anemone which we found hidden among its furry leaves, and the first gopher which we snared over on the side of the hill. It seems to me now that gathering anemones and snaring gophers must have been our first outdoor occupations every spring during my childhood.

At any rate, I know how anxiously you will be watching for the snow to go during the next six weeks or so, and I just wish I might take a turn with you at gathering posies, at least, for I am not now so keen on snaring gophers as I was once upon a time.

DIXIE PATTON.

THE STORY OF AN INDIAN BOY

Once there were some Indians camped away back in North Saskatchewan. They were trapping mink and muskrat.

They had five little girls and one little boy with them. One day they missed the little boy. They looked all around their tent for him. Then they went to another tent and got some other Indians.

They looked all over for two miles around the tent. Then the father went to the river where they got water. He cut a hole in the ice. There he found the poor little boy drowned.

They dug a grave and buried him. Over the grave they put a little tent. Then his parents in sorrow moved away the same day.

The next year his parents and a lot of other Indians went and put a new tent over the grave.

EVA BROWNIDGE, Age 11.
Grandview, Man.

A FATAL ACCIDENT

I am going to tell you about a fatal accident which happened in our family six or seven years ago with my uncle and cousin. My uncle had gone down the well and my cousin was about five yards down when my uncle started to tap the upper curb and it came down with a gush and let the quick-sand out and my uncle tried to get up, but he could not. He held my cousin up on his shoulder to call for help. He called and called, but no one heard him. My uncle was near buried then. At last he was smothered to death and my cousin called until a little boy found out and told his dad who got my cousin. The quick-sand had arisen near the top. My Cousin Charlie is now at the front and has been wounded, but is able to be in the firing line.

JACK BALLANCE, Age 11.
Kaleida, Man.

SANTA CLAUS

For a long time we practiced, first songs and dialogues, and some took home recitations. Everybody was singing and acting in those days before Santa came. We looked forward for the entertainment to come and for a look at Santa's red face and white whiskers. We had a long program, but at last we got ready and the happy night came. After about an hour and a half we heard Santa's bells in the distance. He came in a motor car with the reindeers' bells on the back of the car, so that every time he turned a corner quick or hit a bump they would jingle, and so that is the way we heard him coming. When he got to the school house he said that he had two big packs on his back. He said that he had come from Edmonton tonight, and his car had run him into a ditch three times. It had gone into a snowdrift and had stopped two or three times. Then he was so fat I doubt if he could run it very well. He began to open the pack, which he had brought with him, and take things off the tree. When he got half thru we began to step on his toes and punch him. He got right out and chased some of the children and spanked them well when he caught them. After a general up-roaring time and all

the candy bags were handed around, Santa went around and threw apples at every one. Then he said good-bye and left us. All hoping to see him next year, at the next entertainment.

KATHLEEN E. RAINFORTH, Age 10.
Lacombe, Alta.

For some reason I like this letter very much, don't you, little people? D. P.

WHAT HAPPENED YESTERDAY

Some years ago we went to a distant farm. My brother had to plow a big field and I was going to keep house. We had to sleep in a vacant house. It had not been used for some time, and was old and open. It was late when we went to bed and I was tired. We made up our bed, and laid down. Soon we were sound asleep. Presently something came out of a hole in the floor and we were awakened. It did not come far from the hole at first. We wondered what it was. I said it made too much noise for mice. John said gophers didn't come out at night. By and by it grew bolder. Presently it came right up to the blankets.

"Scat!" said John. Then all was still for a while. As soon as it thought every one was still it came out again.

"Scat there, scat!" Everything was still once more. They did not come out again, for it was nearly daylight. We didn't get much sleep, for it bothered so. One day, when John went in the house for something, one of them poked his head out. He told me it was a baby skunk.

One night afterwards, grandpa got upon a table, which was right beside the hole, to hide. He took a shovel with him, so that he might strike it. As soon as all was still, the little skunk came out. Grandpa hit it with the shovel. The little skunk fell down dead. This he did till he had killed three. There were still two more left.

A week or two afterwards John and grandpa caught the old one.

OLIVE HUNTER.

THE LOST HEN

One of our hens laid away and we could not find her nest. One day mamma was walking thru the horseradish and she found the nest of eggs and the little chicks had just pipped the shell. Mamma did not tell us for a week after. Then she made a pen for them and put a hen coup in it, and put the hen and chickens in it. We feed the chickens every day and hope they will live all winter, because they are all thorough-bred Leghorns. There are nine of them and they are all feathered now.

EDITH L. ZARN, Age 11.
Ewart, Man.

THRU THE CROW'S NEST PASS

I am going to tell you about a trip west. My father sold our farm out here and went to British Columbia. He took a car out there with our furniture and four cows, and a mare, whose name was Maud, and about sixty chickens. Two weeks later my mother and my brothers and sisters and I left here to join him out there.

The prairie was a common thing for us to see, but after we struck the Rockies, that is the time we enjoyed ourselves, circling around the mountains. In one place we went in such a circle that we pretty nearly caught up to the hind end of the train. In some places we would be travelling on the edge of a mountain with a big river flowing down below us. I was very much scared. One place we saw three pretty jumping deer climbing up a big mountain, right alongside of the train. We are back here again, as my mother could not stand the climate out there. But B.C. is pretty, with all its spruce and pine and a lot of other pretty trees.

HENRY HOLMSTROM, Age 12.
Kristnes P.O., Sask.

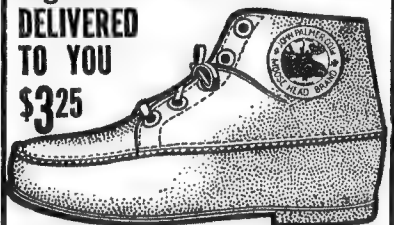
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Remarkable Cloth That Won't Wear Out!

Now, readers, would you like a suit or pair of pants absolutely free? A most astounding offer is being made by a well-known English firm! They have discovered a remarkable Holeproof Cloth. You can't tear it! Yet it looks just the same as \$20 suitings. You can't wear it out no matter how hard you wear it, for if during six months of solid hard grinding work every day of the week (not just Sundays), you wear the smallest hole, another garment will be given free! The firm will send a written guarantee in every parcel. Think, readers, just \$6.50 for a man's suit, and only \$2.25 for a pair of pants, sent to you all charges and postage paid, and guaranteed for six months' solid grinding wear. Now don't think because you are miles away you cannot test these remarkable cloths, for you simply send a 2 cent postal card to The Holeproof Clothing Co., 56 Theobalds Road, London, W.C., Eng., for large range of patterns, easy self measure chart and fashions. These are absolutely free and postage paid. Send 2 cent postal card at once! Mention "Grain Growers' Guide."—Advertisement.

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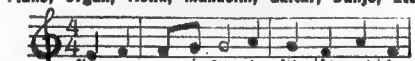
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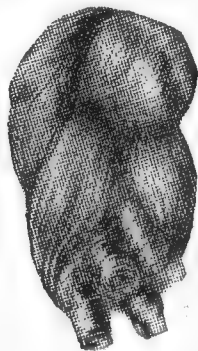
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Something extremely new in hairdressing. Can be worn for a low and a high hair-dress

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Made to match your hair. Send sample of your hair today. Money refunded if not satisfied. We will

make the Lovers' Knot out of your combings at a special price of \$1.50

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WINNIPEG

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Farm Women's Clubs

NOTE.—Any woman in Saskatchewan who feels that she would like to have a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district, should communicate with the provincial secretary, Miss Erma Stocking, Delisle, Sask.
Any Alberta woman who would like a Woman's Section of the United Farmers in her district should write to Mrs. R. M. Barrett, Mirror, Alta., who is the woman's provincial secretary for Alberta.

CLUNIE GIVES GENEROUSLY

Clunie and patriotism are synonymous terms, it would seem, because that club had forty-six dollars in its treasury when the financial report was presented at the annual meeting, and the members at once voted forty dollars to the Red Cross Society. Mrs. H. Sharp was their hostess at their December meeting. There were seven members and one visitor present. Mrs. Dale was elected president, Mrs. C. Clark vice-president, and Mrs. Graham secretary.

A PLEA FOR TRAINED WOMEN

Read before the Kamanatha W.G.G.A.
by Mrs. Geo. Eldred

A mother's instinct! Just what do we mean by the term? How far are we justified in trusting to that alone for guidance? How far will a mother's instincts aid her in understanding her child's nature and needs. Instinct will lead us to bear children, to satisfy their physical wants, to defend them from enemies, and in a measure to love them. We have for so many thousands of years been educating ourselves away from instincts and into the use of our intellectual faculties that instinct is in abeyance.

We say of women that they are by nature mothers, and that a mother's instinct is something sacred. We grant that a woman without the mother instinct is unnatural, yet can we trust to that alone? There are people in all lines of professional life who are fitted by instinct for their work, yet they supplement it by the best of training in the schools and a long apprenticeship. In no profession save that of motherhood do we assume that instinct alone is a safe guidance.

Even the Sunday school teacher is waking up to the fact that a sense of duty and a natural fitness for teaching is not enough; she must also go thru a course of training. Why should mothers not also have such a training? Shall we demand more of the transient teacher than we do of ourselves, whom God Himself has placed in charge of the developing personality, and in whose care the child must remain day in and day out for years?

Shall one who has no training to enable her to pass the simplest test in child psychology, be changed into a wise and efficient mother, simply by experiencing the physical fact of motherhood? We cannot feel that a mother's instinct is a fairly good guide, and we as mothers must remedy the matter to the best of our ability by first of all subscribing for and reading a good mother's magazine. There are many good ones. We will all have to use our own judgment in selecting the parts that fill our needs the best. We must study matter that will help us most thoroughly in the bringing up of our children. It will mean a lot of hard study and uphill work, but we will reap the reward in later years.

In conclusion, I might mention a couple of books that will aid in the training of mothers: A Study of Child Life (Washburn), and The Pupil and Teacher (Weigle).

CHILDREN'S BOOKS

From time to time mothers write to us and ask us what books they should get their children, so here is a list prepared by an excellent judge of the fine and beautiful in children's literature.

The little girl and boy ought to have stories. From Mother Goose ditties it is only a step to such old and dearly loved tales as "The Kid Who Would Not Go," "The Three Little Pigs," "The Three Bears," "The Three Billy Goats," "Gruft and the Wolf" and "The Seven Little Kids." When the kiddies have learned to listen to and enjoy these stories they will be ready for the bits of child poetry to be found in Kate Douglas Wiggin's "Pinafore Palace," the beautiful short child stories in Laura Richards' "Golden

Windows," and Sara Cone Bryant's "How to Tell Stories to Children and Stories to Tell to Children."

Boys are Boys

Even at five years of age the boy spirit begins to assert itself. We are glad of this. We would not have it otherwise, but we must try to meet the growing needs of this boy child. He wants big blocks, trains of cars, aeroplanes and different stories. What shall these stories be?

Aesop's Fables first, because they are short action stories about animals. Then a few simple hero stories with folk and fairy interest: "Jack the Giant Killer," "Dick Whittington and His Cat," "Tom Thumb," and "Hop-O-My-Thumb." Then longer animal stories: the Kipling Jungle and "Just So Stories," "Black Beauty," "The Dog of Flanders" and "The Bell of Atri." All these stories will feed your small boy's imagination, arouse his sympathy and make a man of him.

Fairy Tales, Grimm.

Some Child's edition of the Arabian Nights.

Age of Fable, Bulfinch.

Age of Chivalry, Bulfinch.

Parables of Nature, Mrs. Gatty.

Paul and Fiammetta, Mrs. A. Harker.

Romance of the Nursery, Mrs. A. Harker.

A translation of Undine, Lamotte Fouque.

A translation of Paul and Virginia.

At the Back of the North Wind, George MacDonald.

Gutta-Percha Willie, George MacDonald.

Princess and Curdie, George MacDonald.

Princess and the Goblins, George MacDonald.

The Jungle Books, Rudyard Kipling (2 vols.).

Captains Courageous, Rudyard Kipling.

Puck o' Pook's Hill, Rudyard Kipling.

Just So Stories, Rudyard Kipling.

Bimbi, Ouida.

Tom Brown's Schooldays, Thomas Hughes.

Cuore, the Heart of a Boy, De Amici.

Pillars of the House, Charlotte Yonge (3 vols.).

Daisy Chain, Charlotte Yonge.

The Dove in the Eagle's Nest, Charlotte Yonge.

The Little Duke, Charlotte Yonge.

The Two Penniless Princes, Charlotte Yonge.

The Schoenberg-Cotta Family.

The Swiss Family Robinson.

Wild Animals I Have Known, Seton-Thompson.

Trail of a Sandhill Stag, Seton-Thompson.

Biograph of a Grizzly, Seton-Thompson.

Two Little Savages, Seton-Thompson.

Little Lord Fauntleroy, Frances H. Burnett.

Greek Heroes, Charles Kingsley.

Water Babies, Charles Kingsley.

Westward Ho, Charles Kingsley.

Saints and Friendly Beasts, Abbie F. Brown.

Wonder Book, Hawthorne.

Twice-Told Tales, Hawthorne.

Golden Age, Kenneth Grahame.

The Wind in the Willows, Kenneth Grahame.

Pilgrim's Progress, Bunyan (unrevised and unabridged).

Robinson Crusoe, Defoe (unrevised and unabridged).

Boys' King Arthur, Lanier.

Jason's Quest, Lowell.

Odyssey for Boys, Church.

Stories of the Greeks, Guerber.

Lives, Plutarch (2 vols.).

Robin Hood and His Adventures, Creswick.

Stories of Charlemagne, Church.

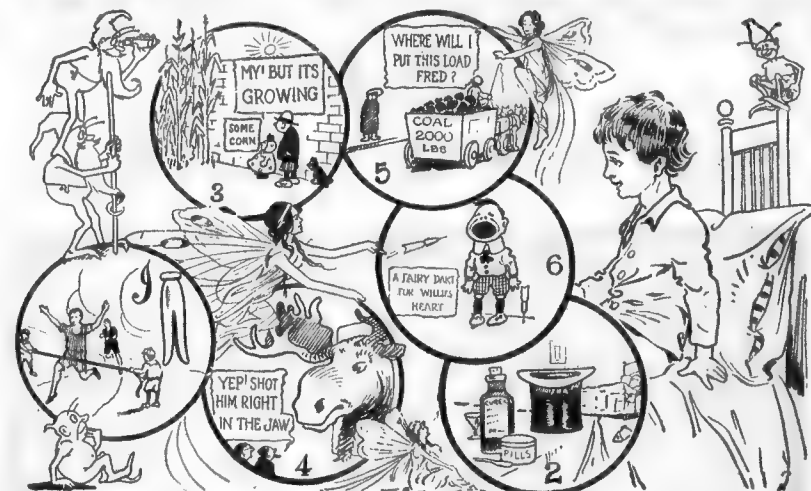
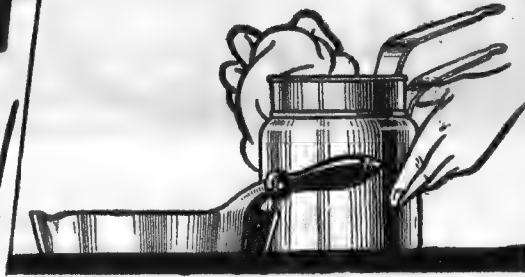
Knights of the Round Table, Frost.

Court of King Arthur, Frost.

King Arthur, Howard Pyle.

Avoid caustic and acid preparations that discolor and damage aluminum. Keep your utensils bright as new by using

Old Dutch



Where are the Fairies Going?

The Fairies and the gentle gnomes
From France have crossed the ocean;
Grim war disturbed their peaceful homes
And so they took the notion
To leave fair France's sunny bowers
And say farewell to sadness,
Now, in this Canada of ours,
They'll charm our hearts to gladness.
And so they came, on bubbles blown,
While you were on your pillows,
One moonlight night, they'd quickly flown
Across the ocean billows.

The bubble pictures tell you where
Each fairy has to go to,
And you can tell by looking there,
The town that each will blow to.
So hurry up! and you shall win
If you can only spot them.
Just think it out and send us in
Your answers when you've got them.
Now Boys and Girls if you can tell
By looking in each bubble,
The cities where each one will dwell
It will be worth your trouble.

\$200.00 IN CASH PRIZES

To Boys and Girls Who Can Tell Where the Fairies are Going

Can you puzzle it out boys and girls? The Fairies, each riding a Fairy Bubble, are going to Canadian towns to live. They can't tell you to which town each will go, but in each bubble is a puzzle picture that will tell you the name if you're clever enough to puzzle it out. Just to give you a start, we'll tell you that Fairy No. 1 is going to Winnipeg. If you will study picture No. 1, you will see that it easily represents Winnipeg. Now see if you can guess where the others are bound for. Bubble Picture No. 2, following:

MAGNIFICENT PRIZES

1st Prize	\$50.00 Cash	7th Prize	\$5.00 Cash	12th Prize	\$3.00 Cash
2nd "	25.00 "	8th "	5.00 "	13th "	2.00 "
3rd "	15.00 "	9th "	5.00 "	14th "	2.00 "
4th "	10.00 "	10th "	5.00 "	15th "	2.00 "
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6th "	7.00 "			17th "	2.00 "

AND 47 CASH PRIZES OF \$1.00 EACH—TOTAL CASH PRIZES OF \$200.00

You'll get a free sample package of delicious "Fairy Berries" as soon as you send your answers to the puzzle pictures.

LIS. If you would know the reason why? For "Fairy Berries" are the fare Next time that you are in the store
TEN! The Fairies are so merry, That keeps them fresh and rosy, Just try the "Fairy Berry"
And dance and sing as days go by Sweet "Fairy Berries" perfumed rare Ten cents a package, nothing more.
It is the "Fairy Berry." As any garden posy, And they will make you merry

This puzzle is only for boys and girls who will help us to advertise and introduce "Fairy Berries" the Delightful, New, Cream Candy Coated Breath Perfume that everybody just loves. As soon as your answer to puzzle is received we will write and tell you if it is correct and send you a free sample package of "Fairy Berries" to try yourself, and with it just 25 big handsome packages to introduce among your friends at only 10c. each. The only thing we ask you to do in order to compete for these big cash prizes is to introduce just 25 packages of "Fairy Berries" among your friends. You will surely be glad to do this in return for this grand opportunity to win a big cash prize. It is easy. Just open your sample package and ask all your friends to try a "Fairy Berry." They'll be so delighted with them that everyone will buy a package or two at once. Just a couple of little "Fairy Berries" will purify the mouth, sweeten the breath and give it a delicious lasting fragrance. They are so truly delicious that they delight everyone. No breath perfume nearly so fine has ever been put out before. Every man and woman you tell about "Fairy Berries" will buy from you and you'll sell these few in less than no time. As soon as you return our \$2.50 from the sale of the Fairy Berries you will at once receive all charges paid, a handsome and valuable reward (we'll tell you about it when we hear from you) and your answers to the puzzle pictures will be qualified to go before the judges who will award the big cash prizes. You can win a \$50.00 cash prize. Send your answer to-day.

This Contest is Absolutely Free to All Boys and Girls

We want to quickly advertise and introduce "Fairy Berries" to everybody. This is our plan of doing so. Only boys and girls under sixteen years of age may compete and there are no rules or conditions to fulfil except as stated above. Write your answer on one side of the paper only. Give full name, address and your age. Write your answer in your own hand writing and be neat, because in addition to the correctness of your answers, neatness and hand writing are the points which will be given greatest consideration when awarding the prizes. The contest closes at 12 o'clock noon July 31st and the prizes will be awarded immediately afterwards by a committee of three judges having no connection with this company. Send your answers to-day and get in line for a big prize and a fine reward as well. Address The "Fairy Berry" Puzzle

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"MAKING MONEY FROM POULTRY"

Anyone interested in raising and selling pure-bred poultry should have the above booklet, which has been prepared by The Guide. A copy will be sent free on application. Write for yours today. Address: **THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.**

LADIES!

Don't Fail To Read This!



A Set that Sells Regularly for \$10.00

Would you like to have one of the splendid dinner sets illustrated and described below?

This handsome present has been selected with a view to quality. The dishes are of tested value and will be useful and enduring as well as ornamental. This splendid set will be given absolutely free to anyone who will devote only a few hours of spare time to some work for The Guide in your locality; you will not even have to pay cost of transportation, as we prepay all charges before shipping, and you will be surprised what a small service we require to enable you to secure this useful prize.

We have selected what we consider (and what we believe, you will agree with us) the most complete and useful dinner set. All the pieces of this beautiful set are full size. These dishes are supplied by one of Winnipeg's leading merchants and are the same as those sold over the counter to their best customers. In case you should happen to break any piece at any future time, you can always replace it, as this is a stock pattern. This set is made of a very rich English semi-porcelain and is the produce of the celebrated Ridgways' factory of Stoke-on-Trent, England. The exceptionally graceful plain shapes are decorated with a rich border design in plain gold on every piece and the handles are entirely covered with gold in the bright finish. The regular retail price of these dishes is \$10.00, but two or three hours' work for The Guide will bring it to you free of cost.

Each set contains the following pieces: 6 dinner plates, 6 soup plates, 6 tea plates, 6 bread and butter plates, 6 fruit saucers, 6 cups, 6 saucers, 1 meat platter, 1 covered vegetable dish, 1 oval salad bowl, 1 gravy boat.

Fill out the coupon plainly with your name and address, put in an envelope and address to the

**SALES DEPARTMENT
GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG**

COUPON

SALES DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, Winnipeg
Please send me full particulars of your free dinner set.

Name _____

P. O. _____

Prov. _____

The Country Cook

Tried and tested recipes will be welcome for this column. Recipes will be published, on request, for any dish. Address all correspondence, "The Country Cook, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg."

Jellied Apples

Two of the recipes for older children were not published last week owing to lack of space. The jellied apples I have found especially useful; children and grown-ups as well relish them. Make a thin syrup, about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a cup of sugar to 3 cups water, add 1 whole clove and the juice of half a lemon; peel and quarter three apples, put in the syrup and cook until tender; soak 2 teaspoonfuls granulated gelatine in a little cold water, remove the apples to a dish, and if the syrup has simmered away much add a little more water, put in the gelatine and stir until dissolved. Do not boil. Pour over the apples, and set aside to cool. Serve with either plain or whipped cream.

Tapioca Cream

Tapioca is a starch that lends itself to a great variety of make-up. The following is a good recipe for children: One-third cup tapioca, $3\frac{1}{2}$ cups milk, 2 eggs, 1 cup sugar, 1 teaspoon lemon extract.

Soak tapioca in cold water for several hours, drain and put to cook in 3 cups hot milk; cook in a double boiler until the tapioca is soft and transparent. Beat the eggs, add the sugar and remaining milk. Turn the tapioca and hot milk into these ingredients, add the lemon extract and bake in a slow oven until set.

Soups

If we are to get all the nutriment necessary from our various food supplies we must have a certain amount of soup. There are so many varieties of soup one can have a different one nearly every day in the year. Soups may be divided into four classes: the thick milk soups which contain a good deal of nourishment, the clear soups moderately nourishing, the thin clear soups, without vegetables and the fruit soups. The Swedes and Germans are fond of fruit soups, using them for luncheon. A Swedish woman I once knew used to make a soup of a few prunes, a few raisins or figs, a little milk and sugar and thickening of flour and butter. I think one has to be brought up on that sort of thing to really enjoy it, at any rate my tastes were too "sot" to cultivate a liking for fruit soups.

Almost any kind of meat, except pork, may be used in making stock. If the stock is to be made from raw meat, cut the meat in small pieces and chop the bone up, so that as much of the surface as possible may be exposed and a larger amount of juice extracted. Let the meat and bone stand in the water some time before cooking. Put on the stove and heat very slowly to simmering point, and simmer for several hours. Cool and remove the grease. The stock will absorb a certain amount of fat in cooking. Fortunately the cheaper cuts of meat make the best soups. To make brown soup stock, brown the meat slightly before cooking. To clarify stock for clear soups or aspic jelly add the white or the shells of eggs in the proportion of the crushed shell and slightly beaten white of one egg to every three cups of stock. Mix with the stock and set over the fire stirring constantly until the liquid boils, the albumen coagulates and collects the various fine particles that may be floating in the soup. Let boil for five minutes, skim and strain thru cheese cloth.

The centre bones of steak, bones from roasts and the carcasses of poultry all make excellent stock for soup, and for split pea soup there is nothing quite equal to a ham bone, to give just the desired flavor.

Clear Soup with Suet Balls

Two ounces suet, 2 quarts stock, 8 tablespoonfuls flour, 1 saltspoon salt, a dash pepper. Remove the membrane from the suet, chop fine, add the flour, and the salt and pepper, mix and add sufficient ice water to just moisten enough to make it wet. Make into tiny

balls, drop them into the boiling stock and cook slowly for five minutes. Put them into the soup tureen and pour over the hot stock. This is a good supper dish and may be used in place of a meat course at dinner.

Soup with Force Meat Balls

Four table spoonfuls chopped cold meat, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon onion juice, $1\frac{1}{2}$ quarts stock, 4 tablespoonfuls bread crumbs, 1 teaspoon chopped parsley if you have it; yolk of 1 egg, 1 saltspoon of salt, a dash of pepper. Chop fine any bits of chicken, lamb, beef or veal that you may have left over. Add the bread crumbs and season with the salt, pepper, and onion juice and parsley. Add the yolk of the egg and mix carefully until the bread is moistened from the egg, make into tiny balls and drop into the boiling stock. Cook slowly for five minutes; if they cook too quickly they will fall to pieces. If parsley is dried in the summer and put in a glass jar it may be used for soups all winter.

Nutritious Soups

Soups made of split peas, beans or lentils may form the chief course of the dinner. In many of the European countries, these soups form the hearty meal of the day, and the peasants are not hungry immediately after as we are apt to be after a meal of soup only.

Lentil Soup

Half-pint lentils, 1 small onion, a bit of parsley or bay leaf, if you have it, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon (level) salt, 1 quart stock or $1\frac{1}{2}$ quarts water, 1 tablespoon flour, 1 tablespoon butter, a little pepper. Soak the lentils over night, in the morning drain and add to the stock or water, simmer slowly until the lentils are soft, press thru a colander, return to the kettle, add the butter, flour and the onion grated, heat again and serve.

Split pea soup may be made in the same way, or as follows:—Take a ham bone, or if that is not available, a bit of salt pork. Add 2 quarts of water and $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups split peas that have been soaked overnight, let simmer for 3 hours, add 1 onion, pepper and salt, cook slowly for $\frac{1}{2}$ hour and serve. It is very difficult to cook peas, beans and lentils in the hard water we have in the West. A little soda added to the water in which they are soaked and boiled helps to make them soluble.

Cream Soups

Cream soups are very nourishing and easily made.

Cream of Potato Soup

Four medium-sized potatoes, 1 small onion, 1 stalk of celery or a saltspoon of celery seed, 1 tablespoon butter, 1 tablespoon flour, 1 quart milk, 1 level teaspoon salt, pepper.

After the potatoes are pared drop into boiling water, and boil rapidly for five minutes, drain and add 1 pint boiling water, add the onion, celery, and if you have it, a bay leaf or bit of parsley. Cook until the potatoes are tender, press thru a colander, water and all, add the milk, pepper and salt, rub the flour and butter together and stir until smooth with a little of the soup, add to the soup, stir until the mixture thickens, and serve.

Cream of Corn Soup

One can corn, 1 pint boiling water, 1 pint milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ onion, 2 level tablespoons flour, 2 level tablespoons butter, salt, pepper and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup rich cream. Chop the corn, add the water and cook twenty minutes, rub thru a sieve, scald milk and onion, remove onion and add milk to corn. Thicken with the flour and butter, season, and just before serving add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cream. A can of corn added to potato soup is sometimes relished.

Croutons and Bread Sticks

Croutons and bread sticks are good served with any of these. To make the croutons, cut stale bread in cubes and toast until very dry in a moderate oven. The bread sticks are made in the same way, cutting the bread in strips instead of cubes.

The Country Cook.

Publishing a Journal

Being a summary of the discussion on The Guide at
Saskatoon Convention

At the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' convention at Saskatoon, on Friday, February 18, a discussion took place on the work of the Grain Growers' Guide as the official organ of the association, and also on the desirability of establishing another provincial organ to be owned by the association. A resolution on this subject brought forward by J. B. Musselman, secretary of the association, read as follows:

"Resolved, that the association is in need of a periodical of its own going into the hands of each of its members."

The introduction of the resolution led to a number of questions as to why another paper was needed, and what was the trouble with The Guide, as several delegates regarded it as a movement antagonistic to The Guide.

Mr. Musselman spoke first on the question. He had prepared very complete notes, but did not cover them all as time was not available. Mr. Musselman pointed out that there was no trouble with The Guide whatever. Everything that he sent to The Guide was always freely published, and the very best relations existed between him and the editor of The Guide, Mr. Chipman. There was no antagonism of any kind towards The Guide. He thought, however, there was a distinct field for a provincial organ of the organization, owned and published by the association, and sent free to each of their 27,000 members. He stated that the Saskatchewan Association had no control over The Guide, and the owners of The Guide could at any time deny the association the privilege of publishing anything whatever. At times, he said, some local associations had passed resolutions criticising the wisdom of the Central executive, and asking why they were not in accord with the policy of The Guide. He had replied that the association had no control over the policy of The Guide, and The Guide had no control over the policy of the association. The policy of the association was dictated by the association, and the policy of The Guide by the owners of The Guide. He believed that a strong provincial consciousness must be developed, and to do this a provincial organ was necessary. The work and the problems of the various provinces were not the same. For instance, half of the people of Manitoba are in the city of Winnipeg, and when the city had a population of 500,000 people the farmers of Manitoba would be looking towards that city, and he thought the time might come when Manitoba would be a protectionist province. However, The Guide would not be protectionist as long as Mr. Chipman was the editor of it. Was it really wise, however, for such an organization as the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association to be in a position where they might be at any time without a mouthpiece? A great many problems in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta were not the same, and a provincial organ in each province seemed necessary to handle these problems fully.

Cost of Subscriptions

Mr. Musselman said he had looked into the cost very carefully, and was informed that with most agricultural publications it cost from two-thirds up to more than the entire amount of the subscription price to collect the subscription. On the other hand, if the association published its own paper it could raise its membership fee from \$1.00 to \$1.50, and immediately have a large and permanent subscription list. And thus the members could get a \$1.50 journal for fifty cents. In such a publication it would be possible to give more news of the local associations which could not be published in The Guide, as it was more of a national organ. He thought also that by publishing their own paper that they could save a great deal of postage on what was now being mailed out from his office to the members of the association. There were also many other things that a provincial organ could do that The Guide could not do, such as giving more news of the work of their department of agriculture, for illustration.

Mr. Musselman stated that in regard to advertising the association used The Guide, and of course had to pay for circulation in the other two provinces as well as in Saskatchewan. If this resolution were passed, it was not the intention of the board to bring out the new paper immediately. It would not be done until the question was passed upon at another convention and the membership fee raised. With the official organ issued from the head office of their association, a lot of the literature now being mailed out separately to the members could be published in the organ. Another point brought up by Mr. Musselman was that if the proposed federation of the various farmers' organizations in the West did not take place, there would be a Saskatchewan organ within twelve months. He thought, however, that federation would take place, but if it did not, there would be an imperative need for their own journal, as the various organizations would soon be at loggerheads.

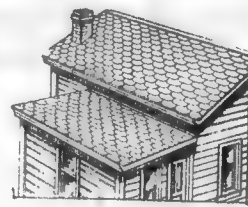
Editor Gives Information

At the conclusion of Mr. Musselman's discussion, G. F. Chipman, editor of the Grain Growers' Guide, was asked to come to the platform and discuss the question. Mr. Chipman pointed out that the matter under discussion was entirely the business of the association and the only thing he intended to do was to give the delegates some facts that would assist them in deciding the question. Mr. Musselman, he said, had mentioned the matter to him a few days previously. It was quite true there was the friendliest relations between himself and Mr. Musselman and there had been no antagonism or discord of any kind. It was quite true that the Saskatchewan Association did neither own nor control The Guide, and the speaker gave a brief history of the organization of The Guide. The associations in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta came into existence in 1900 and 1901 in order to bring about better conditions in the grain trade and to get legislation for their own protection. In the early days of the association they had no paper of their own, and on that account were not able to fight their battles as effectively as were their enemies. None of the associations had money with which to publish a paper of their own. In 1906, however, The Grain Growers' Grain Company was organized by the farmers of Saskatchewan and Manitoba. This was the first commercial enterprise that the western farmers entered into, and it was a financial success from the start. When The Grain Growers' Grain Company had made some money it was at the request of the farmers in Saskatchewan and Manitoba particularly that this money was used to start the Grain Growers' Guide, which came into existence in 1908 as a monthly publication. It was the only paper in the field directly voicing the demands of the organized farmers, and there was no way by which the farmers could finance it except thru the aid of The Grain Growers' Grain Company. In 1908-9 The Guide was adopted by the conventions of all three associations, the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta as their official organ. The Grain Growers' Grain Company provided the money to publish the paper, and turned it over to be used for the benefit of the three associations. In 1909 The Guide was published as a weekly, and has appeared as a weekly ever since.

Farmers' Company Assists

The Grain Growers' Grain Company held the majority stock in The Guide, because in those days there was none of the other farmers' organizations with any financial standing. In the first year there was a loss of \$17,000 in publishing The Guide. After that a large printing plant was established in Winnipeg in which to print The Guide and also to carry on commercial printing. From that day, however, until the present time The Guide had been printed at a loss, and The Grain Growers' Grain

A Legacy for your Grandchildren!



The "Eastlake" Roofs

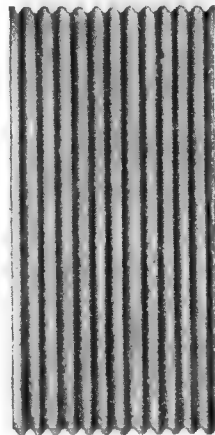
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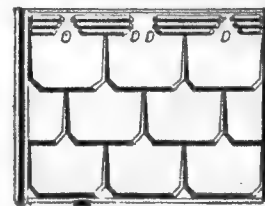
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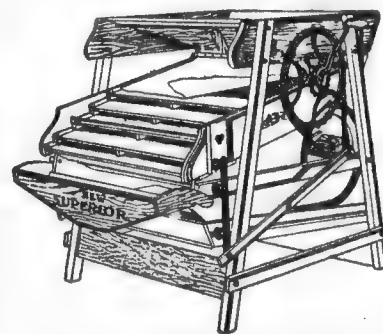
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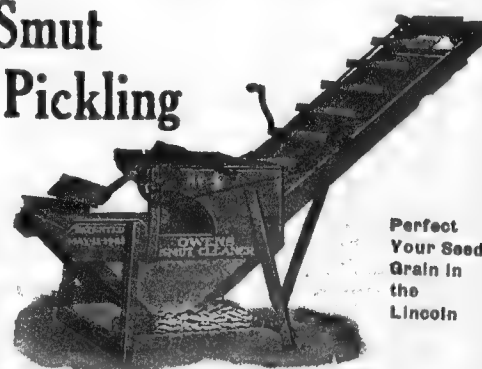


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1	3 ft.	6 ft.	4 ft.	2 ft.	1 ft.	120 lbs.	\$16.50
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Drip Board, 8 ft. long, same width as tank, edges turned up, for sheep to walk out on, \$2.00 extra.

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All Steel—8 ft., \$2.85
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Make all the money you can out of your grain by doing your business right. Have copies of all your letters and keep them in a file where you can put your hand on them instantly. You can then keep your business in just as good shape as any business man in the city. Many farmers would have saved from \$10 to \$50 on a car of grain alone if they had kept copies of all their letters and saved them to avoid disputes. The Farmers' Private Secretary is prepared specially for farmers. It contains the following:

One Letter File, like the picture, 11 1/2 by 9 1/2 inches, with a pocket for each letter of the alphabet. This file when closed is only 1 1/2 inches thick, but it opens like an accordion and will hold 1,000 letters. Made of tough paper reinforced with linen. It will last 20 years if handled with care. Two Handsome Grecian Bond Writing Tablets, each containing 90 sheets of ruled paper 8 by 10 1/2 inches (to fit the file) and bound in a beautiful cover with two full size blotters. One Hundred fine quality white Envelopes. Six Sheets "Manifold" Carbon Paper, same size as writing tablets, for taking copies of your letters. Six "Manifold" Pens specially made for making carbon copies of letters. Ordinary pens will not serve the purpose. One Set of Complete Instructions. The whole outfit is all sent in one order, carefully packed and all charges prepaid. Postpaid.

\$2.00

BOOK DEPARTMENT, GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

The Farmer's Private Secretary
in use



Company had freely donated the money to make up the loss in order that The Guide might be able to carry on its work in support of the three associations of which it was the official organ. Altogether the losses on The Guide had totalled \$50,000, tho at the present time The Guide was practically on its feet financially, and would soon be able to carry itself if all three associations stood behind it and the farmers paid up their subscriptions promptly. While it was true that The Guide was not owned by the three associations yet the policy of The Guide was the policy of the associations and The Guide was published solely to help the associations. The possibility of The Guide becoming a protectionist organ was a possibility not worth discussing.

Figures on Cost

Mr. Chipman pointed out that altho the Saskatchewan Association had 27,000 members, there were about 4,000 women members, and in a very large number of homes there were one or more sons and brothers who were also members, so that there would be possibly about 19,000 homes represented in the association, which was about the same as the number of subscribers to The Guide in Saskatchewan. This was the first year in which the number of subscribers to The Guide had not been greater than the number of homes represented by the Association. Another thing which should be considered was that even tho they added 50 cents to their membership fee it would not be possible to publish a paper at less than a cost of \$1.50 to \$2.50 per subscription and the balance would have to be made up from advertising. During the present year it was costing about \$3.50 per subscriber to publish The Guide, and the advertising revenue of The Guide was about \$75,000. It would be more difficult to get advertising for a paper that was given free to every member of the association. Mr. Chipman said that he was familiar with a very large number of official organs that were sent out free to members of their organizations. The Co-operative News and the Scottish Co-operator, the two organs of the Co-operative movement in Great Britain, got practically no advertising aside from their own, and were printed on very cheap paper. About the only organ that went free to its members and received a large advertising revenue was the organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and this was because nearly every member of the Association was a manufacturer, and was advertising the goods which he himself manufactured. Big advertisers did not look very favorably upon journals that were given out free, but greatly preferred papers that charged a regular subscription price because they knew that the subscriber paid for the paper because he wanted to read it.

Another point that Mr. Chipman dealt with was that of publishing in a provincial organ such as Mr. Musselman had described the news of the trading department of that association. He stated that only a certain amount of this information could be published in a public journal under postal regulations. The Association was now a trading organization, and if it published its own journal and used it for promoting the business of its trading department it would not be able to get advertising from other business organizations, and also it would have difficulty in securing postal privileges. He illustrated this by pointing out that papers published to promote the business of their publishers were called "house organs," such as were sent out by the International Harvester Company, the De Laval Cream Separator Company and many others of the manufacturing companies. These papers do not get the low postal rates accorded to general publications, and this difference in the postal rate would be a very large item.

Guide Works for All

Mr. Chipman also pointed out that altho The Grain Growers' Grain Company had provided the money for publishing The Guide the paper had not been used in any way as an organ of the Company, but for the benefit of all the associations. As a business organization The Grain Growers' Grain Com-

pany stood in exactly the same relation to The Guide as any other company. Its advertisements were published and paid for, and it received no free advertising. In this respect The Grain Growers' Grain Company, The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, The Alberta Farmers Co-operative Elevator Company stood in exactly the same relation to The Guide, and The Guide had assisted the farmers in building up each of these three companies. In every possible way The Guide had supported the policy of each of the three associations in the three prairie provinces and had helped them to build up their membership and to secure the reforms for which they were working. There was no possibility, in Mr. Chipman's opinion, that The Guide would ever be antagonistic to any of the farmers' organizations; even tho the federation did not take place he could see no reason why The Guide should not continue to give just as good service to all the farmers' organizations as at present. After spending seven years fighting enemies on the outside it was impossible for him to consider turning around and fighting the various organizations on the inside.

The biggest feature of the question which appealed to Mr. Chipman was that by having one official paper for all three provinces the farmers of the West were able to work together and to present a united front to their various opponents and also work together in demanding legislative reforms at Ottawa. In such questions as banking, tariff, railway regulation and others, the strength of the farmers' organizations was that they were working together and that there was one paper which was voicing their opinions. Last year the subscription price of The Guide had been raised from \$1.00 to \$1.50, and there seemed no good reason why the subscription list should not increase to 75,000 in the near future. If all the farmers' organizations were in support of The Guide it would become the greatest paper on the continent, and be larger in size and be able to do even greater work for the organized farmers than has ever been done in the past. As to whether there was anything that could be done thru a provincial organ that The Guide could not do for the association, Mr. Chipman said he was not prepared to say until he could know more definitely just what would be the purpose of such a provincial organ.

At the conclusion of Mr. Chipman's remarks a number of delegates expressed the desire to speak on the question. Mr. Musselman, however, pointed out that the chief purpose of the resolution had been mainly to bring out the information which Mr. Chipman had given to the delegates, and he would therefore withdraw the resolution.

RED CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged... \$1,293.55
Half proceeds of Fowl Supper
given by Ladies' Aid of Presbyterian church, Atwater... 8.50
Grass Lake Grain Growers' Local,
Luseland... 20.00

Total... \$1,322.05

CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND

Previously acknowledged... \$449.00
Grass Lake Grain Growers' Local,
Luseland... 60.00

Total... \$509.00

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged... \$6,543.28
"A Friend," Carnforth, Alta... 1.00
D. F. Kellner, Kingman, Alta... 2.00
S. Thompson, Beaver, Man... 5.00
Chas. J. Meadows, Rapid City... 10.00
Ed. J. Snedker, Salcoats... 2.00
J. D. Ritchie, Eston, Sask... 1.00
John Duncan, Stonewall, Man... 5.00
Max McArthur, New Brigidon, Alta... 10.00
E. W. Cripps, Gainsboro, Sask... 5.00
Miss Florence Cripps, Gainsboro... 3.00
Henry Uiting, Carlyle, Sask... 2.00
Mrs. Chas. Cox, Browning... 5.00

Total... \$6,594.28

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A GUIDE CONTRIBUTOR

Among the many bright stories that have been published in The Guide during the past



Hopkins Moorhouse

year have been several from the pen of Hopkins Moorhouse, one of the cleverest of Canadian fiction writers. Mr. Moorhouse's stories have appeared not only in The Guide but in the leading magazines of Eastern Canada and the United States. For several years he has been connected with the Department of Agriculture in Manitoba, but has recently left that position in order to devote more of his time to his literary work.

Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 3

able manner with several aspects of the question. Before he closed he declared that the millers of Canada must get off the backs of the farmers. The millers must stand on their own feet. All the Finance Minister could do when speaking against Free Wheat was to get behind the national policy. He would ask the government where the national policy comes in with regard to the nickel industry. It is apparently all right so far as the national policy is concerned to export our nickel to the American side to be refined; and it is all right to let our silver go out of the country and be refined in the United States; but when the farmers of this country ask for Free Wheat, members of the government say that for national reasons it cannot be granted. "I do not see much force in that," said Mr. Cruise, "and if I had my way I would say, 'to Halifax with the national policy.'"

Apart from the ministers of the crown the only voice from the West raised in protest against Free Wheat was that of Alexander Morrison, member for Macdonald, Man. In his maiden speech he declared that the time was not opportune for changing our policy. He said it was the duty of Canadians to conserve their wheat surplus for the requirements of Great Britain and her allies. Mr. Morrison thought that when the war is over such trade relations will be made with the mother country as will make it not desirable to have Free Trade in wheat between Canada and the United States.

Hon. William Pugsley in supply took occasion to point out that the printed estimates provide for a total expenditure during the approaching fiscal year of \$188,000,000. On the other hand the Minister of Finance in his budget speech had stated that the grand ordinary and capital expenditure for the year would be approximately \$160,000,000. Dr. Pugsley failed to see why this additional \$28,000,000 which, apparently, it is not the intention of the government to spend, should be left in the estimates. He said that the government should either strike them out or prepare a statement indicating what sums it was proposed to vote but not to spend. The ex-minister created some amusement on several occasions by asking ministers whose estimates were under consideration whether or not they proposed to spend all the money asked for. In every case so far he has received an affirmative answer. Of course the real tug-of-war will come when the estimates of the minister of public works are under consideration, because a large portion of the \$28,000,000 consists of votes for public works, public buildings, etc., voted before the war and which it has been deemed advisable to revoke from year to year without any intention of the money being spent.

Sir Robert Borden defended the keeping of these items in the estimates. He said it was not desirable to strike out votes which had received the sanction of parliament on at least two occasions. Besides, he added, the war might terminate, conditions change, and it would

be found desirable to go on with some of these expenditures.

Figures of Canadian trade for the first ten months of the fiscal year, as issued by the customs department, show a remarkable increase in exports as compared with the corresponding period of 1914, while imports also show a small gain. For the ten months ending with January, exports of domestic products totalled \$595,265,000, an increase of \$260,847,000, or nearly 80 per cent. as compared with the preceding ten months. Imports totalled \$394,093,000, an increase of \$15,046,000. The balance of trade for the ten months is a little over \$200,000,000 in Canada's favor. The total trade in merchandise for the ten months has been nearly \$990,000,000, an increase of \$275,000,000, as compared with the corresponding ten months of 1914-1915.

Big crops and war orders account in the main for the phenomenal increase in exports. The exports of agricultural products for the ten months totalled \$218,000,000, an increase of \$104,000,000 or nearly 100 per cent., as compared with the preceding year and reflecting last year's big crop and the high prices obtained for it. Exports of manufactures for the ten months totalled no less than \$166,000,000, an increase of \$105,000,000. This big jump in the export of manufactures is, of course, mainly due to war orders, a considerable part of which Canada must herself pay for later in taxes.

Other branches of export also show satisfactory gains. Exports of the mine for the ten months totalled \$53,688,000, an increase of \$11,000,000; exports of animals and their produce totalled \$88,763,000, an increase of \$24,000,000; exports of the forest totalled \$45,428,000, an increase of \$9,000,000, and exports of fisheries totalled \$18,541,000, an increase of nearly \$3,000,000.

The budget debate is proceeding, but has not yet reached the committee stage, where it is expected there will be some modifications of the taxation proposals. They will be under consideration next week. On Monday the Dominion-wide prohibition resolution will be debated.

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"PERFECTION" SWEET
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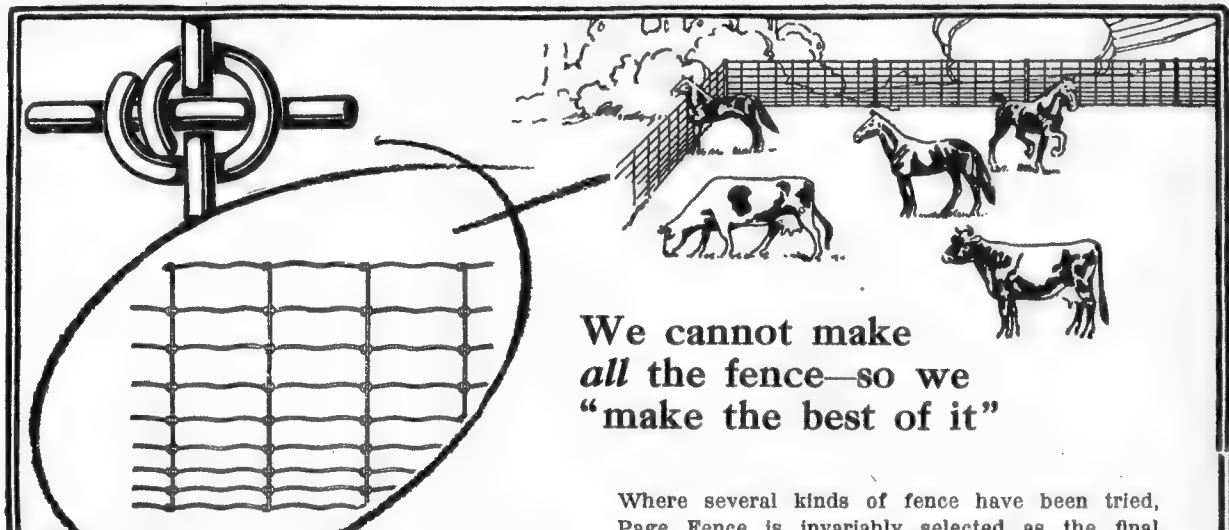
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WINNIPEG, CANADA

FEDERATION MEETING.

On February 11 a meeting was held in Regina in the office of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company to discuss the possibility of closer working relations between the farmers' organizations in the three prairie provinces. The discussion covered the activities of the various companies and associations, with the idea of seeing whether they could give better service to their members. It was realized by all present that the work of unifying the activities of all the associations and com-

panies would be a very large one and would require a great deal of careful thought. Good progress was made, however, and arrangements were made for a future meeting. Those present at the meeting were: J. A. Maharg, William Moffat, C. A. Dunning, T. A. Crerar, J. B. Musselman, Hon. George Langley, John Kennedy, J. S. Wood, Thos. Sales, John F. Reid, F. J. Collyer, J. E. Paynter, A. G. Hawkes, John Morrison, H. W. Mills, R. C. Henders, Jas. Robinson, H. W. Wood, C. Rice Jones and G. F. Chipman.



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all the fence—so we
"make the best of it"

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5	36	16½	8,8,10,10	\$0.21
6	42	16½	7,7,8,10,10	.25
7	36	8	3,3,4,5,5,6	.29
7	36	12	3,3,4,5,5,6	.28
8	48	16½	4,5,6,7,8,9,9	.31
9	36	12	3,3,3,4,5,6,6,6	.33
10	54	16½	3,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,9	.37

PAGE SPECIAL POULTRY FENCE

No. of wires	Height in inches	Uprights in inches apart	Spacings of horizontals	Price f.o.b. Winnipeg
18	48	8	2-inch spaces at bottom	\$0.56
20	60	8	2-inch spaces at bottom	.63
GATES for 3-ft. opening, 4 ft. high				\$2.20
GATES for 12-ft. opening, 4 ft. high (Railroad Style)				4.45
GATES for 14-ft. opening, 4 ft. high (Railroad Style)				4.85
GATES for 16 ft. opening, 4 ft. high (Railroad Style)				5.40
POSTS, Angle Steel, 1½x1½, 7 1-3 ft. long				.37
STRETCHING TOOLS (Set)				6.00
STAPLES, 25 lb. box				1.10
BRACE WIRE, 25 lbs.				1.00

PAGE HEAVY FENCE

No. of wires	Height in inches	Uprights in inches apart	Spacings of horizontals	Price f.o.b. Winnipeg
4	30	22	10,10,10	\$0.22
5	37	22	8,9,10,10	.26
6	40	22	6,7,8,9,9	.30
7	48	22	5,6,7,8,9,10,10	.35
9	52	23	4,4,5,5,7,8,9,9	.43

Where several kinds of fence have been tried, Page Fence is invariably selected as the final choice for all future fencing. Yet Page prices are not high. Without sacrificing a single feature of fence quality, we get the price down by dealing direct from factory to farm. We use the finest quality of wire; we galvanize it more heavily than is really necessary, just to be on the safe side; and even the locks are of No. 9 wire. But the real trick of making Page Fence is in the Page looms—fence made on them cannot have uneven wires. Every rod of fence that comes through them is locked tight for keeps—with a lifetime of wear in it. Making good fence is a clear, straight matter of conscience and good business. We could make more profit per rod if we didn't build fence to last—but it's the durability of our fence that has built up the biggest wire fence business in Canada.

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WINNIPEG

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Ltd., February 26, 1914)

Wheat—Winnipeg May wheat closed 14¢ lower on Saturday than a week ago. Several things have been responsible for this break. One of the principal was the heavy liquidation by the "longs," whose buying was the chief factor in the big advance in prices. This liquidation was begun when lack of export business showed that prices were too high. Of course, considerable export business was worked at the high prices and again all the way down on the decline, to take care of immediate needs, but with heavier shipments, especially from the Argentine, it would appear that there will soon be ample supplies. The milder weather, too, has caused heavier deliveries in the country, consequently more hedging and there has been a much bigger movement of cars by the railways.

Oats—Oat prices have also worked lower, affected somewhat by the same things that caused the decline in wheat prices. The demand for cash oats is good and prices show a slightly narrower discount under May values than a week ago.

Barley—Barley prices show a decline of 5¢ for the week, with little business doing. Buyers are unable to make satisfactory arrangements for tonnage, and so cannot make any large purchases.

Flax—Flax closed seven cents lower than a week ago, with a moderate amount of business doing.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	May	July
February 22	120	120
February 23	121	121
February 24	116	116
February 25	118	118
February 26	112	112
February 28	107	107
Week ago	124	123
Year ago	150	149
Oats—		
February 22	43	43
February 23	44	44
February 24	42	41
February 25	42	42
February 26	41	41
February 28	40	39
Week ago	44	43
Year ago	64	64
Flax—		
February 22	212	213
February 23	211	213
February 24	210	212
February 25	209	211
February 26	207	209
February 28	204	205
Week ago	213	213
Year ago	116	160

GRAIN IN INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATORS

For the week ending Wednesday, February 23, grain movement in the interior terminal elevators was as follows:—

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Calgary	Wheat	9,923.00	8,760.00	12,861.00
"	Oats	4,509.00	18,948.00	83,282.00
"	Barley	1,619.00	1,269.00	5,667.00
"	Flax		19,330 lbs.	55,750 lbs.
Saskatoon	Wheat	134,208.00	208,874.20	1,339,893.50
"	Oats	103,608.18	15,984.04	381,886.26
"	Barley	4,614.28	1,252.04	24,310.35
"	Flax	2,187.17	2,210.09	32,730.21

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, Feb. 26)

No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	\$1.22
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	1.21
No. 1 hard wheat, 2 cars	1.22
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	1.20
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.15
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.19
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.20
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.19
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.14
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.13
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.13
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.11
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.10
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, dockage	1.12

No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.12
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.11
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.08
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car	1.11
No. 4 durum wheat, 2 cars, smutty	1.00
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car	1.13
No. 4 hard winter wheat, 1 car	1.07
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Montana	1.14
Sample grade white oats, 1 car	.39
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	.40
Milt oats, 1 car	.35
No. 3 white oats, 5,000 bu., arrive	.42
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	.41
Sample grade oats, 1 car, w.o.	.39
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	.41
Sample barley, 1 car, No. 2 row	.72
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.63
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.64
No. 4 barley, 1 car	.64
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.63
Sample barley, 1 car	.64
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	2.33
Sample flax, 1 car	2.30
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	2.34
No. 1 flax, 1 car, to arrive	2.30

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, Feb. 25, 1916.—

This Year	Last Year
1 hard	75,723.20
1 Nor.	10,293,043.00
2 Nor.	4,582,561.50
3 Nor.	3,036,435.30
No. 4	1,478,281.20
Others	2,528,828.40

This week	21,095,776.40	This week	4,915,628.10
Last week	21,553,748.20	Last week	4,802,497.30

Increase	442,028.20	Increase	113,130.40
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1 C.W.	123,160.22	2,575.20
2 C.W.	4,150,308.23	560,697.33
3 C.W.	2,011,361.09	443,506.10
Ex. 1 Fd.	690,129.05	238,762.31
Others	1,578,218.30	946,572.00

This week	8,552,181.21	This week	2,192,114.26
Last week	8,470,420.02	Last week	1,994,681.18

Increase	81,761.19	Increase	197,433.08
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Barley		Flaxseed	
3 C.W.	780,243.32	1 N.W.C.	724,767.10
4 C.W.	420,073.10	2 C.W.	80,973.34
Rej.	92,424.34	3 C.W.	33,020.34
Feed	61,963.43	Others	29,008.02
Others	171,565.19		

This week	1,526,870.42	This week	867,760.24
Last week	1,487,007.22	Last week	836,160.29

Increase	39,863.20	Increase	31,608.51
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Last year's total	269,280.17	Last year's total	854,940.08
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SHIPMENTS

1916	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
(lake)	52,000.00			
(rail)	596,395.30	132,607.03	4,651.12	993.45
1915	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
(lake)				
(rail)	699,272.00	56,883.00	16,877.00	1,532.00

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

Week ending Feb. 25, 1916.—	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Ft. William and Pt. Arthur Ter.	21,995,776	8,552,181	1,526,870
Depot Harbor	56,485		
In Vessels in Can.			
Ter. Harbors	2,425,386	2,332,368	
Total	27,630,994	12,638,907	1,661,912
At Buffalo and Duluth	5,224,786	1,209,815	151,851

Total this week	35,281,166	16,181,090	1,813,763
Total last week	35,433,628	16,173,018	1,974,555
Total last year	10,545,188	5,535,901	646,716

The Livestock Markets

South St. Paul, Feb. 26.—Receipts of cattle here during the week were rather liberal for this season of the year. Favorable weather for shipping from country points prevailed and the recent rise in prices was such as to invite marketing.

Following the advance of 15 to 25 cents made last week in Miller prices, gradual gain of 10 to 15 cents more on the average this week established the demand for beef stock on the best footing for some time. At all packing centres buyers showed need for beef, indications being that the dressed meat trade has retained a healthy aspect.

Hog receipts were seasonably liberal. Average selling basis was high, but not substantially changed from that of the previous week. Discrimination between the best heavy and mixed droves and the light and piggy sorts resulted in a wide spread of prices, terms near the close being on a \$7.50 to \$8.25 basis for the mature grades, with pigs quotable mostly at \$6.75 to \$7.

Sheep and lamb business was meagre during the week. Prices maintained a high level, but the scant volume of business made it difficult to gauge conditions accurately.

Toronto, Feb. 24.—New supplies of cattle were meagre at local livestock yards for the closing market of the week. Packers had bearish views and butchers went over the scales at prices barely steady with Wednesday. Offerings were medium to fairly good for the most part, and went over the scales at \$6.75 to \$7.25, with some up to \$7.50.

Some feeders were wanted by operators, and short-keeps brought as high as \$7.25 for best, while heavy stockers of good quality brought up to \$6.50. Milk-ers found ready sale where good quality was shown. Some commonish animals went at \$55 each, while choice brought \$90.

In the small meats department lambs closed the week 50 cents off in a meagre market, while ewe sheep were steady. Best lambs were worth \$10.50 to \$12.50, medium \$9 to \$10.50 and heavy \$8 to \$9. Swine were steady at the decline registered early in the week, packers paying \$9.75 for good and watered, \$10.15 for cars and \$9.40 for country points. The market prospects for next week are a little uncertain, but packers are inclined to predict a steady trade.

Calgary, Feb. 27.—The livestock department of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited reports last week's Alberta stockyards receipts were: 423 horses, 621 cattle, 2,464 hogs, 51 sheep. This week's receipts were: 781 horses, 895 cattle, 1,267 hogs, 20 sheep.

Outward shipments.—Seven cars of hogs to Toronto or Montreal, one car to Victoria, three cars to New Westminster; five cars of cattle to New Westminster, one car of cattle and one mixed car to Vancouver.

Cattle and Hogs.—Weakness characterized the fat cattle trade here, and there were no real fat cattle on the market. One car of fairly heavy half-fat cattle sold for \$7.05 to be put on feed, showing

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, Feb. 26, were:—

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$1.11	\$1.15
2 Nor. wheat	1.08	1.12
3 Nor. wheat	1.06	1.08
3 white oats	.37	.41
Barley, No. 1	.52	.60
Flax, No. 1	2.02	2.30
Futures—		
May wheat	1.12	1.11
July wheat	1.12	1.10

lots of confidence in the near future market. The demand for stock cattle and for milk cows is opening up again after the severe weather. Top for choice steers this week a year ago was \$7. Select hogs \$6.82.

Hogs.—We handled 41 per cent. of the hogs coming to this end of the yard. Top prices, \$8.75 Wednesday, \$8.80 Thursday and \$8.85 Friday. We hardly looked for such prices, as eastern markets were reported weaker, but most hogs went East. We look for the market to open at about \$8.75 this week.

Sheep.—Top yearling wethers and lambs, \$8.00 to \$8.50. Ewes \$7.

Winnipeg, Feb. 28.—Receipts of livestock at the Union Stockyards during the past week have been as follows: Cattle, 586; calves, 40; and hogs, 6,886.

Cattle receipts continue light. The trade for good killers was steady to strong last week, not many well finished cattle coming. A few of this class on sale reached \$7.75, but the bulk of the best steers are selling from 6½ to 7½ cents. Good female stock have been in good demand, and the majority of the best heifers have been selling at from 6 to 6½ cents, best cows 5½ to 6 cents. Canners and medium killers are not wanted to any noticeable degree, and prices on this class of stuff have shown but little improvement. Good milkers and springers in good demand. The bull trade is about steady. There is a noticeable increase in the demand for stockers and feeders. The supply is small and values in this department are gradually rising.

Hog receipts have been only fair and prices have been weak. Price varied during week from \$9.15 to \$9.25, and closed Saturday at the latter price.

No sheep and lambs are coming, but would sell at steady prices. Best lambs 9 cents.

Country Produce

CALGARY PRODUCE.—The produce dept. of The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd., stall No. 24, Calgary Public Market, reports that dairy butter is coming forward better and price is easier. New laid eggs are steady, but we look for a big drop if mild weather continues. Potatoes are a shade dearer, milk and cream is unchanged and live poultry in good demand. Dressed hogs are a little easier in price, lights are 11½ to 12 cents per pound and heavier weights 10 to 11 cents.

WINNIPEG PRODUCE.—Note: Prices quoted are all f.o.b. Winnipeg unless otherwise stated.

Butter.—There is little change in the first two grades of dairy butter. Demand is about the same, and fancy dairy butter is selling at 24 to 26 cents per pound. No. 1 dairy being 24 to 25 cents per pound. There is very little demand either in the country or city for round lots of butter, and, as a consequence, dealers have lowered prices considerably. Good round lots this week are bought for 17 to 19 cents per pound.

Eggs.—There are a great many more new laid eggs coming just now and the price has dropped. Another influence is the fact that large quantities of eggs can be bought in the States for 20 cents per dozen, and this, with about 7 cents for freight and duty, lands them in Winnipeg for 27 cents. Dealers this week are offering 28 to 30 cents per dozen for strictly new laid eggs.

Potatoes.—One of the big dealers in this city received a splendid carload of potatoes from Lethbridge during the past week. These were some of the best tubers ever received, and there are large quantities where these came from. Dealers are offering 75 to 85 cents per bushel for potatoes this week, and anticipate lower prices as soon as the weather moderates.

Milk and Cream.—There is no change in milk and cream prices for the coming week. Sweet cream, delivered, is worth 40 cents per pound of butter fat; sour cream, delivered, is 37 cents per pound of butter fat, and milk is \$2.50 per hundred pounds.

Furs.—The John Hallam Co., Toronto, reports that the stocks of the manufacturers have been closely cleaned up, owing to the large demand for manufactured furs during the past season. They are looking over the situation and figuring on their samples for next season, which from present indications looks very encouraging. This will cause a good movement of raw furs that are now in the dealers' hands.

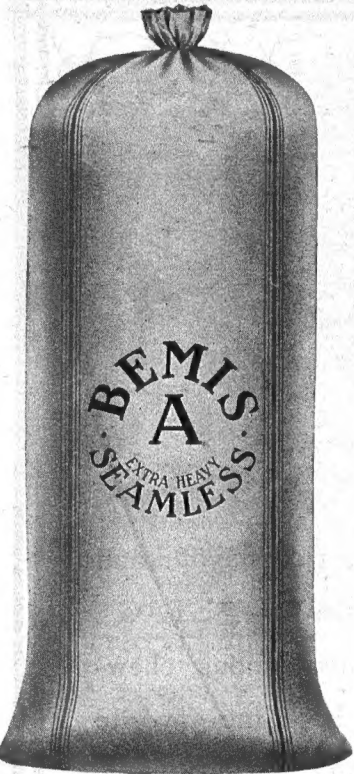
Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from February 22 to 28 inclusive

Date	WHEAT								OATS						BARLEY				FLAX			
	1°	2°	3°	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex 1	Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1 NW	2 CW	3CW	Rej	
Feb. 22	118	116	114	110	102	96	90	41	39			38	37	64	59	54	54	207	204	..	..
23	110	117	115	111	103	97	91	42	40	40		38	37	65	59	54	54	206	203	..	..
24	114	112	109	101	98	92	89	40	38	38		36	35	63	58	53	53	205	202	..	..
25	116	114	111	108	100	94	88	40	38			37	36	63	58	53	53	205	202	..	..
26	111	108	106	102	94	88	82	39	37	37		36	35	62	57	52	52	202	199	..	..
28	105	102	100	97	..	..	..	37	35	35		34	33	60	55	50	50	199	196	..	..
Week ago	122	119	117	113	106	94	..	42	40	40		39	38	65	60	55	55	208	205	..	..
Year ago	148	146	143	138	134	130	125	62	59	59		..	..	75	70	67	67	162	159	..	..

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg Feb. 28	Year Ago	Toronto Feb. 24	Calgary Feb. 26	Chicago Feb. 26	St. Paul Feb. 26
Cattle	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c
Choice steers	7.00-7.25	7.00-7.25	7.75-8.15	7.00-7.25	9.50	7.00-8.75
Best butcher steers and heifers	7.00-7.25	6.25-6.75	7.50-7.75	6.25-6.75	6.75-8.20	6.00-8.00
Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	6.50-7.00	5.75-6.00	7.00-7.50	6.50-7.25	6.50-8.25	3.75-7.25
Best fat cows	5.75-6.00	5.50-6.00	6.25-6.85	5.75-6.25	3.25-8.25	4.25-7.00
Medium cows	5.00-5.25	4.50-5.75	5.75-6.00	5.25-5.75	5.65-7.70	4.25-7.00
Common cows	4.00-4.50	3.75-4.00	5.25-5.75	4.50-5.75	5.65-7.70	4.25-7.00
Choice heifers	6.00-6.50	6.00-6.50	7.00-7.60	5.50-6.50	4.25-6.75	4.25-6.75
Best bulls	5.50-6.50	4.75-5.00	6.25-7.00	4.75-5.50	3.50-6.25	3.50-6.25
Common and medium bulls	4.75-5.00	3.75-4.25	5.75-6.25	5.75-6.25	3.00-6.25	3.00-6.25
Best feeding steers	5.75-6.00	5.25-5.50	6.00-6.85	5.75-6.25	4.25-7.25	4.25-7.25
Best stocker steers	5.50-5.75	5.00-5.50	6.00-6.50		4.00-7.00	
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$65-\$80	\$60-\$70	\$80-\$100	\$75-\$85		
Common milkers and springers (each)	\$45-\$55	\$45-\$50		\$55-\$60		
Hogs						
Choice hogs	\$9.25	\$7.15	9.75-9.85	\$8.75	\$8.50-\$8.70	\$8.25
Heavy hogs	\$6.75-\$7.25	\$5.50				
Stags	\$4.50	\$4.75				
Sheep and Lambs						
Choice lambs			10.50-12.75	\$8.00-\$8.50	\$9.25-11.25	\$5.50-10.50
Best killing sheep	\$6.00-\$6.50		\$8.50-\$9.00	\$7.00	\$8.00-\$8.50	\$8.00

COUNTRY PRODUCE	Winnipeg Feb. 28	Year Ago	Calgary Feb. 25	Saskatoon Feb. 19	Regina Feb. 26	Brandon Feb. 26
Butter (per lb.)						
Fancy dairy	24c-26c	24c	32½-35c	28c	28c	28c
No. 1 dairy	24c-25c	21c	30c	25c	26c	26c
Good round lots	17c-19c	18c	25c	20c	23c	24c
Eggs (per doz.)						
Subject to candling	28c-30c	30c	52½-55c	50c	45c	32c
New Laid						
Potatoes						
In sacks, per bushel, new	75c-85c	55c-80c	70c	65c-75c	70c	90c
Milk and Cream						
Sweet cream (per lb. butter-fat)	40c	35c	35c-37c		35c-40c	32½c
Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter-fat)	37c	31c	30c-34c			30c
Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$2.50	\$2.25	58c per lb.		65c per lb.	\$2.50
Dressed Poultry						
Spring chickens	17c	16c	20c-23c	20c	22c	18c
Fowl	13c-14c	12c	17c-19c	16c-18c	17c-18c	16c
Ducks	15c	15c	18c-20c	16c-18c	18c	18c
Geese	15c	12c		18c		
Turkeys	19c	18c	23c-25c	22-25c	22c	20c
Hay (per ton)						
No. 1 Red Top	\$14	\$14			\$13	
No. 1 Upland	\$12	\$12	\$9	\$11	\$13	\$13
No. 1 Timothy	\$16	\$16	\$14	\$12		
No. 1 Midland	\$11	\$10-\$11		\$9-\$10		



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THE FREE TRADE LEAGUE

Altho organized only a couple of weeks and having done no publicity work, the Free Trade League of Canada is already making rapid progress. Subscriptions are coming in every day from all over the West. It is the purpose of the League to raise a fund of \$10,000 with which to carry on educational work, publish literature and send out speakers in support of Free Trade. The following subscriptions have been received to date.

D. W. Buchanan, Winnipeg, Man.	\$100.00
John Kennedy, Winnipeg, Man.	50.00
J. R. Murray, Winnipeg, Man.	25.00
Howard T. Falk, Winnipeg, Man.	10.00
J. W. Wilton, Winnip. g. Man.	10.00
G. F. Chipman, Winnipeg, Man.	25.00
H. B. Beynon, Winnipeg, Man.	5.00
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Alex. MacDonald, Winnipeg, Man.	5.00
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E. J. Charters, Vulcan, Alta.	1.00
F. E. Cullen, Willen, Man.	2.00
Levi Thomson, Wolseley, Sask.	10.00
Hon. Geo. Langley, Maymont, Sask.	10.00
E. H. Clayton, Stockholm, Sask.	1.00
E. J. Shooner, Waseca, Sask.	2.00
Geo. Bellamy, Cosy Nook, Sask.	1.00
R. H. Stittle, Holar, Sask.	5.00
F. Flaischhaker, Horizon, Sask.	1.50
D. N. Roundy, Truax, Sask.	2.00
V. G. Bryan, Bridgeford, Sask.	2.00
J. P. Syeiner, Drake, Sask.	2.00
J. F. Cooper, Tugaskie, Sask.	1.00
F. Ind, Lloydminster, Sask.	1.00
A. Curry, Delisle, Sask.	5.00
C. A. Dunning, Regina, Sask.	10.00
J. N. Burrill, Indian Head, Sask.	1.00
J. B. Hallfeld, Jansen, Sask.	1.00
H. Bergstrom, Alameda, Sask.	2.00
F. W. Barnett, Foam Lake, Sask.	1.00
I. W. Saunders, Neville, Sask.	1.00
E. R. Powell, Wistown, Sask.	1.00
J. T. Bagshaw, Manna, Sask.	2.00
Chas. Ager, Floral, Sask.	5.00
Dr. C. E. Platt, Tantallon, Sask.	1.00
Mrs. H. E. Spencer, Edgerton, Alta.	1.00
J. L. Rooke, Togo, Sask.	2.00
P. M. McCaffrey, Rockhaven, Sask.	1.00
David Davis, Unity, Sask.	5.00
A. F. C. Kennedy, Floral, Sask.	2.00
Jas. Hood, Nutana, Sask.	5.00
D. W. Lasher, Nutana, Sask.	5.00
Robert Goodale, Floral, Sask.	5.00
D. G. McDonald, Floral, Sask.	1.00
Edmund Hall, Fiske, Sask.	2.00
J. H. Aitken, Cheviot, Sask.	3.00
Thos. Carroll, Box 26, Nutana, Sask.	3.00
W. A. Kirkpatrick, Box 581, Saskatoon, Sask.	1.00
W. L. Kirkpatrick, Box 581, Saskatoon, Sask.	1.00
C. E. Hulett, 333-4th Ave., N., Saskatoon, Sask.	1.00
Donald McLean, Floral, Sask.	2.00
Phillip Wood, Guernsey, Sask.	1.00
J. B. McLaughlin, Saltecoats, Sask.	1.00
C. S. Watkins, Langvale, Man.	25.00
Andrew Knox, Prince Albert, Sask.	1.00
John Evans, Nutana, Sask.	1.00
W. H. Lilwall, Wilkie, Sask.	1.00
R. M. Johnson, Pasqua, Sask.	1.00
Ben. P. Saloway, Halcynia, Sask.	1.00
J. Wako, Halcynia, Sask.	1.00
Walter J. Godwin, Pennant, Sask.	1.00
F. W. Redman, 25-36 Broad Street, Regina, Sask.	1.00
Johnson Graham, Bienfait, Sask.	5.00
H. H. Barish, Wapella, Sask.	1.00
	\$505.00

Just as soon as sufficient money is available, literature will be ready for distribution. Any person wishing to aid in the work of the League may send in subscriptions to the head office. The membership fee is \$1.00 per year, but subscriptions may be sent for any amount larger. Any persons who will help to secure more members can secure subscription books from the head office. All letters should be addressed, The Free Trade League, 406 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg.

LIQUOR FALLACIES EXPOSED

By H. Arnett, M.B., M.C.P.S.

The liquor interests have been sending out so many statements calculated to deceive that, with your permission, I purpose discussing each one very briefly.

The Personal Liberty League would have us to believe that West Virginia's financial difficulties were caused by prohibition. That could not have been, for the Yost law only came into effect July 1, 1914. The truth is that the indebtedness which caused the trouble had been accumulating for years under liquor rule. Governor Hatfield says that men who opposed the law are now in its favor, and further, "thousands of families have been made happier, and grocery bills, rentals and other necessary items are being promptly paid by hundreds of men who formerly drank and gambled away their earnings while wives and children were left without subsistence." A Wheeling shoe mer-

LIVE POULTRY

3000 Hens Wanted

At 15c per lb.

Mr. and Mrs. Farmer: We need 3,000 hens between now and April 1, 1916. Take advantage of this high price and weed out your flock now. We will take all breeds and all sizes, but would prefer large birds when possible. This price is absolutely guaranteed up to and including the date given.

Here are Our Prices for Other Kinds:

Young Roosters	Per Lb. 14c.
Old Roosters	" 11c.
Ducks	" 15c.
Geese	" 15c.
Turkeys	" 18c.

All prices quoted are for Live Weight F.O.B. Winnipeg. Let us know what kind you have and how many you have for sale and we will forward crates for shipping. Our terms are cash (Bank Money Order) on receipt of goods.

GOLDEN STAR FRUIT & PRODUCE CO.
WINNIPEG

Co-operation

THIS is the age of co-operative buying. Send us your address and let us tell you how to buy by this plan. The Flour that is always good.

Daily
Capacity
300 Barrels

ECHO MILLING COMPANY
GLADSTONE, MAN.



ADVERTISING is the foundation of all successful enterprises. If your advertisement appeared in these pages it would be read by over 34,000 prospective buyers. Patronize our advertisers—advertise yourself—and we will all be successful.

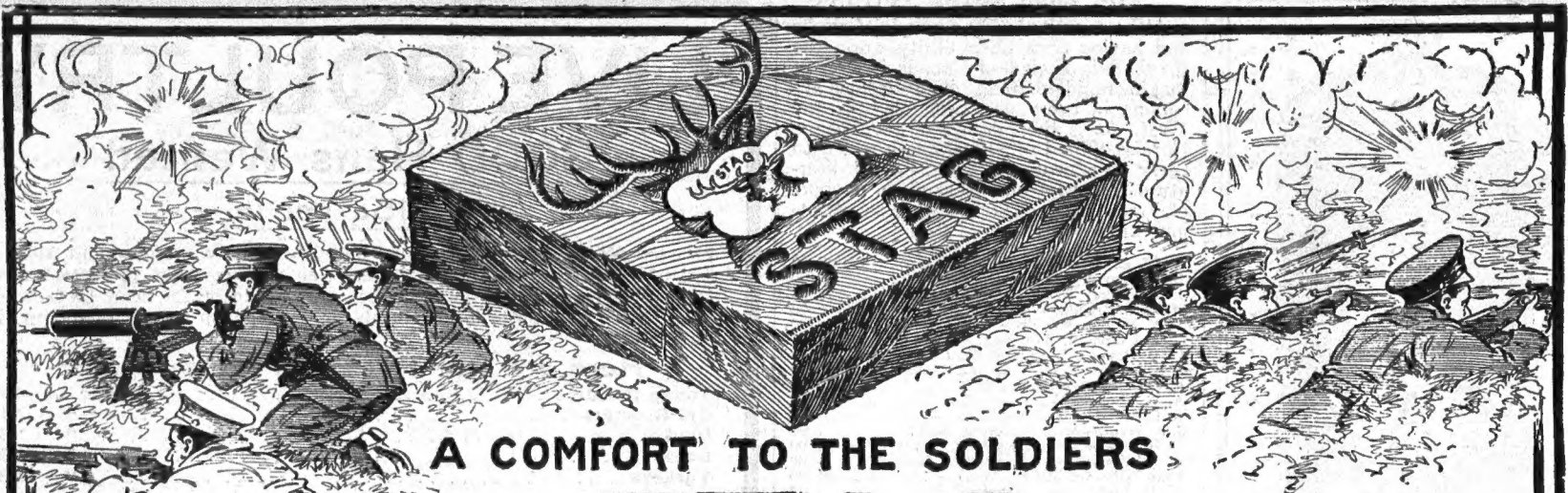
Buy Gasoline under the



Premier "Red Ball" Sign

GIVE your tractor a fair chance to do its best work. Buy a fuel for it that is dependable and powerful. Buy Premier Gasoline from our tank stations direct. You are sure of getting a reliable product at the lowest basis of price.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY
Limited
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA



A COMFORT TO THE SOLDIERS

STAG CHEWING TOBACCO

SAVE THE COUPONS GOOD FOR PRESENTS

The fine, rich flavour and lasting qualities of "STAG" have made this famous chewing tobacco a prime favorite all over Canada.

Our gallant Canadian boys at the front are enjoying its satisfying qualities.

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Extract of a letter from a Corporal at the front to a Suffolk Clergyman:—

"What hurt us most" he writes, 'was the poisonous gas, which made the air green and yellow, choking and poisoning men where they stood. Tobacco saved many lives in that battle. We began to feel choky, but put big chews in our mouths, and this caused us to expectorate the gas. Now whenever we notice the gas, we chew tobacco, which greatly helps.

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chant writes, "We are now selling shoes to men who used to beg for the old shoes left by our customers." That does not look as if prohibition was going to injure West Virginia.

They say that many of the boys and girls in North Carolina had to work and thus were deprived of educational opportunities. We frankly admit that that was true before prohibition. Now the superintendent of education says that school attendance nearly doubled in two years after prohibition came into force.

They point out that Tennessee and North Carolina, which are dry, have more poor than Florida and Louisiana, which are nearly dry. I have been in both, and it is quite true that North Carolina and Tennessee have a great number of poor blacks, while Florida and Louisiana were rich states. Why did they fail to tell us that the paupers in the nine driest states in 1915 were 46.5 per hundred thousand population, while in the nine wettest states they were 127.7—nearly three times as many?

They tell us in big headlines, "Kentucky turns down prohibition." That is not true, but it is true that the "personal liberty" members of the assembly refused the people the liberty to vote on the question. More than half of Kentucky is already dry, so they knew what would happen if the people got their liberty to vote on the question. And still they cry for liberty.

They say, "You will be surprised to learn that the states lowest in church membership are all prohibition states." Yes, we would be very much surprised, because ex-Governor Glen, of North Carolina, and Governor Capper, of Kansas, have told us that, in their states, church attendance has rapidly increased. A few years ago a census of the wet and dry townships in Ohio showed that in the dry townships church membership increased from 25 to 50 per cent. more rapidly than in the wet townships.

The butcher had accidentally got locked up in one of his own cold storage compartments filled with wieners, relates Judge. "It's just like being lost in the arctics," he mused when the realization of his plight settled down upon him. "If a relief expedition doesn't reach me I'll be just like any other polar traveller in distress—I'll have to eat my own dogs."

The United Farmers of Ontario

(Continued from Page 16)

rate. Generally, the freight rates when goods were shipped in carload lots were only about half or less of what they were when smaller shipments were sent. In many lines, the freight rates are practically prohibitive when less than carload shipments are made. This is true of goods cheap in price and sold by the ton, such as cement and agricultural lime. When fifty automobiles can be shipped into a district, it is possible to buy them at a very low rate. Unless that number can be ordered, they cannot be purchased at all.

Agricultural implements can be purchased at a great reduction when orders can be massed. If the United Farmers Company could fill one-tenth of the orders given in the province each year for agricultural implements it would be able to cut the price of these implements in half. When the company sends small shipments its commission is little or no greater than that of the local agents, and when these agents cut their price it leaves the company little or no margin. If sugar could be sold in carload lots it could be shipped directly from the refinery. Other instances were given of the benefits of ordering in large quantities.

Taking Orders by Clubs

A thoroughly practical address was given by L. H. Blatchford, of Embro, the secretary of a successful farmers' club in Oxford county. Mr. Blatchford pointed out that the best way for a club to gain orders from its members was by first gaining their confidence. One poor shipment might create dissatisfaction that it would take months to overcome. A low price on a good article always drew business. Mr. Blatchford told of efforts that had been made by wholesale firms to draw the business away from the central association in Toronto and emphasized the necessity of the locals standing by the central and recognizing that it is their company.

Financing the Locals

Much interest was taken in an address on how the local organizations could best handle their financial problems. John Z. Fraser, of Burford, showed how big business deals are often handled without the use of actual cash, but by using credit obtained thru the bank. Locals were urged to establish

a line of credit at the bank to help them finance their operations and not to be afraid of their bankers, but to tell them frankly what they wanted and to let them know that they expected to secure it.

Several locals reported that they had had trouble thru goods arriving without the bill of lading. Their farmers drove in to get the goods, but could not secure them. This caused dissatisfaction. Other clubs said that they had overcome this difficulty by having a line of credit and guaranteeing payment of the goods. Peter Porter, of Brant county, said that the difficulty could be overcome if the secretary would not notify his members until the bill of lading arrived.

Other Addresses

B. C. Tucker, of Harold, spoke on methods of extending the organization. He pointed out that the principles involved in co-operation are the highest ideals to which humanity can attain. They are moral principles rooted in brotherly love. More of this spirit is needed in the local organizations instead of the selfishness which often is only too apparent. Mr. Tucker pointed to the growing power of the middlemen and the tendency they show to squeeze both the producer and the consumer. He urged the local organizations to make the central organization in Toronto their middleman, and warned the locals against piling too much work upon their secretaries. He suggested instead that committees be appointed, and much of the work now given to the secretary in the purchasing of goods should be relegated to these committees. Secretaries are being offered inducements on the side by manufacturers and other concerns, and this created a condition which was dangerous.

Organized Marketing

F. C. Hart, of the Markets Division of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, spoke on the subject of organized marketing. He urged farmers when forming co-operative associations not to take in everybody who applied for membership, but to pick out as members and officers men whom they knew would be loyal to the organization. It was better to start with a few loyal members than with a large organization, included in which were discordant elements. The necessity for grading goods properly in the marketing of farm supplies was emphasized.

The city consumer's standpoint was explained by Prof. Sissons in an address on "The City Consumer and the Farmers' Movement." Prof. Sissons showed that the price of farm produce in cities has risen to a point where the consumers are being forced to co-operate in an effort to buy their supplies more cheaply. He mentioned the Housewives' League and other similar organizations in Toronto, and suggested that if the organized farmers would get in touch with the consumers' organizations the results should prove beneficial to both. He showed that where farmers a year ago allowed their apples to go to waste to the extent of many thousands of dollars, because they did not know where to market them, city consumers shortly after were paying exorbitant prices for such fruit.

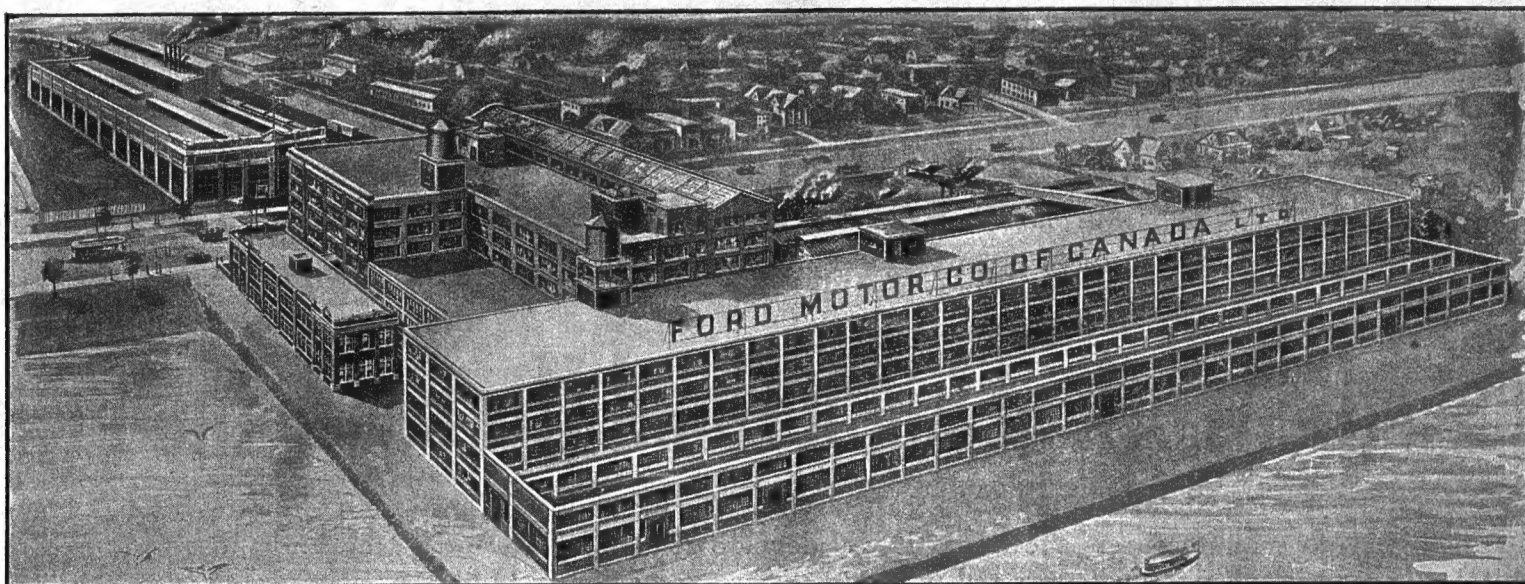
Livestock Shipments

An address on livestock shipments was given by E. C. Drury, of Barrie. Mr. Drury showed how he had saved \$23 on a shipment of livestock he had made thru the agent of the central company in Toronto instead of selling to the drover. The livestock trade is in the hands of the dealers. Farmers do not know how their stock grades, while the dealers do. In deals between the drovers and the farmers, the drovers have the advantage. Much needless expense is incurred by drovers while driving thru the country to secure their shipments. Were farmers to unite and arrange to ship on certain dates, this expense could be saved. A central organization is required thru which these shipments could be marketed to the best advantage. The Central Farmers' Company now has a representative on the Toronto market, and as far as Mr. Drury could see, it was safe for the local farmers' clubs to sell their stock thru the Central Farmers' Company.

The enthusiasm manifested thru-out all the proceedings of the convention justifies the expectation that next year's convention will prove an even greater success.

A CORRECTION

In the advertisement of The Canadian Stover Gasoline Engine Co. Ltd., of Brandon, Man., which appeared in this paper during the month of February, the rated h.p. of the gas engine was given as 5½ h.p. It should have been 5 h.p.



The Wagon Shop That Became the Largest Automobile Factory in the British Empire

Back in 1903, the town of Walkerville, Ontario, was possessed of a concern called the Walkerville Wagon Company.

If, on some day when business was not rushing, the general manager, Gordon M. McGregor, wished to take a little stroll, he could walk around his shop in about 2 minutes by the factory clock.

Nobody would have believed at that time that this shop would, in a few years, develop into the largest plant of its kind in the Empire having a floor acreage of over 435,000 square feet and making 3 times as many cars as any other automobile factory in the British Empire. But so it has come to pass.

Through the efforts of Mr. McGregor and his Canadian associates, this wagon shop has been turned into the great Ford plant at Ford City, Ont.

The factory today is one of the industrial show places of Canada.

Here are the highest paid automobile mechanics in the Empire who put their best into the building of a car that has won its way into the confidence of the Canadian public.

Here are hundreds of machines designed by Ford engineers, which are marvels of the industrial world.

Many of them would do the work of an ordinary sized automobile company in a week or so. But because of the demand for Ford cars they are kept busy the year round.

Here a new Canadian Ford is born every three and one-half minutes.

Here workmen are busily engaged in making additions so that the production of cars may keep pace with the demand. There never has been a time since war began when gangs of men were not at work expanding the plant, literally building for the future.

Look in at the power plant and you will see two monster 650 horsepower gas engines. What a contrast to the early days when the factory power was derived from the hind wheel of a Model "C" car!

In the immense heat treatment plant, Vanadium steel, the most expensive and best of steels, is heat-treated the Ford way. Here each steel part is especially prepared for the stress and strain it will have to withstand in the completed car.

The machine shop contains many wonderful sights for the visitor. There are long rows of very expensive gear cutting machines. And there is the great machine that mills 48 cylinders at one time! And another that drills 41 holes at once in a cylinder casting from sides, top and bottom. Marvelous speed and equally marvelous accuracy!

Then there is the handsome office building in which close to 200 workers are employed. In all there are over 30,000 people dependent on the Canadian Ford Plant for their support.

In this plant the Ford car is constructed practically in its entirety—even the steel, as mentioned above, is refined here.

Furthermore, and here is a record rarely found in other large Canadian factories, all but \$16.88 worth of the material used in the making of the Canadian Ford is bought right here in Canada. Few products can lay claim to being so strictly "Made in Canada" as the Ford car.

Consider what this means to Canadian industry when it includes such immense purchases as 25,000 tons of steel, 1,500 tons of brass, etc.,

120,000 wheels, 200,000 lamps, and other materials in proportion. Practically the entire output of several large Canadian factories employing hundreds of workmen is taken by the Ford Plant at Ford City, Ont.

But great as this influence is for the increased prosperity of the Empire, it does not stop there. All over the Empire are Ford Dealers who are important factors in increasing the wealth and prosperity of their communities.

The spirit of faith in the future that has prompted the Ford Canadian Company to proceed with a policy of full-speed ahead in times that have seemed to many to require the use of extraordinary caution and conservatism, is a happy, progressive, enthusiastic spirit that is radiated in every city or town of any size in the whole Dominion and in the Empire over the seas through the Ford Dealer whom you will find there.

Besides this there are the nine branches in Canada and one in Melbourne, Australia, four of which have been rebuilt since war began at a cost of over \$1,000,000, that are powerful supports to these dealers in being elements of first importance in adding to the wealth and progress of the nation.

But, phenomenal as the development of the Ford Plant has been, its great success was not attained without its share of great difficulties.

The first three years of its existence were somewhat precarious. The first car was not shipped from the factory until six months after the company was organized. Nowadays, 20,000 cars would have been shipped in that time.

The first main building was a two and a half story brick structure and the entire plant occupied about one acre of ground. The machinery consisted of one solitary drill press.

From 1910 on the business increased so fast that it was difficult for the plant capacity to keep pace with the sales and additional buildings and equipment were constantly being constructed and installed.

In 1911 the output was 2,400 cars, in 1912, 6,500 cars were built, and so on up to this year's estimated production of 40,000 cars.

The executives of the Canadian Ford Company make no consideration of the war. They are so thoroughly Canadian in their ideals that they take the prosperity of Canada and the triumph of Britain and her allies as accomplished facts.

No stops have been made in their plans for progress—not the slightest hesitation has been evidenced in developing this great Canadian Plant to its highest degree of efficiency on account of the war.

As evidence of this \$400,000 has been spent on new buildings at Ford City—a million dollars has been spent on new equipment—\$965,000 was expended on branches in four Canadian cities—and 900 men have been added to the payroll—all this in a belligerent country during the progress of the greatest war the world has ever seen.

In addition, the price of the Ford car has been reduced \$120 since the memorable August 1, 1914.

So then, this is the story of the wagon shop that became the great Canadian Ford Plant. An industry that is proud to say that it builds its product from Canadian material, with Canadian workmen and that backs its Canadian patriotism with its hard cash.

Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited

Ford, Ontario

Ford Runabout - - - \$480
 Ford Touring - - - 530
 Ford Coupelet - - - 730
 Ford Sedan - - - 890
 Ford Town Car - - - 780
 f. o. b. Ford, Ontario



All cars completely equipped,
 including electric headlights.
 Equipment does not include
 speedometer.



\$1200 The Price of Five Good Horses

12 Horse Power on the Draw Bar.

24 Horse Power on the Belt

Does the Work of Eight Good Horses in the Field

That's the story in brief about the price, the capacity and the capability of The Grain Growers' Special Tractor. Tests made by our manufacturers show that it will develop 25 horse power or better, and those who used it in Manitoba and Saskatchewan last year tell us that it is as good as 10 or 12 horses. But we want you to be fair with your Tractor as you are with your teams. Don't over load.

Following are further specifications that will interest you:

WEIGHT—6700 lbs.

SPEEDS—Two forward and one reverse—both forward speeds direct; first speed $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles per hour, second speed $3\frac{1}{2}$.

LENGTH—15 feet 9 inches.

WIDTH—7 feet 7 inches.

WHEELS—Main drive wheel 63 inch diameter, 20 inch face. Land wheel 63 inch diameter, 8 inch face. Front wheel 36 inch diameter, 7 inch face.

MOTOR—Horizontal opposed type. Stroke cycle four. Number of cylinders two. Bore of cylinder 6 inches. Stroke of cylinder 8 inches. Revolutions per minute 600. Governor of fly-ball type. Magneto of high tension type, no batteries. Force feed oilers, supplying oil through individual copper tubes.

FUEL—Gasoline, kerosene or distillate.



Designed specially for the farmers of Western Canada by the farmers' own company for general purpose use on the land or for the belt.

NOT TOO HEAVY—
NOT TOO LIGHT

PRICE—Complete with Patent Steering Device, f.o.b. Winnipeg **\$1200.00**

Within a very few weeks you will need just such power as The Grain Growers' Special Tractor affords on your fields. Hitch one to the tillage implements listed in our Power Farming Catalog. Write for a copy.

G.G.G. Disc Harrows

All of our Disc Harrows are made from the very best material obtainable. The discs are made of heavy steel and have a wide angle of penetration, making them cut deep and to an even depth. Following are our prices for Single Engine Disc Harrows to be used along with your seed drills:—

16 Discs, 16 inches diameter, weight 600 lbs. **\$61.25**
20 Discs, 18 inches diameter, weight 1100 lbs. **79.00**

You can also have our Engine Tandem Disc, especially adapted for use with The Grain Growers' Special Tractor.

32 Discs, 16 inches, double, weight 1060 lbs. **80.50**
40 Discs, 18 inches, double, weight 1960 lbs. **125.00**

Write for prices on Horse Discs.

G.G.G. Forkner Tillage Tools

Have you had experience with a real good Spring Tooth Cultivator? This spring no doubt you will want to prepare a level seed bed just as fast as it can be done. Get particulars about our Forkner Tillage Tools. They are made to do thorough work, either in tearing up stubble land or in attending to the summer-fallow. A strong angle-steel frame is built in sections and the weight is carried on five-inch concave-rimmed wheels 38 inches in diameter. You can have them equipped with any style of teeth from the narrow 2 inch points to the wide duck-foot sweep. Following are prices of the large cultivator, especially equipped for use with The Grain Growers' Special Tractor.

With 25 four-inch blades for 8-inch space, weight 1280 lbs. **\$114.75**
With 47 four-inch blades for 4-inch space, weight 1415 lbs. **126.75**

Write us about Cultivators for field or garden.

G.G.G. Engine Gangs

Our G.G.G. Engine Gang with automatic lift makes an ideal one-man outfit for plowing. The plows are as good as can be made and the operator finds that it is an easy job to handle both tractor and plows. These plows can be equipped with stubble, turf-and-stubble or prairie breaker bottoms, each bottom cutting the full 14 inches. Prices are as follows, f.o.b. Winnipeg:—

No. 2—2 bottoms (can be converted into 3 bottoms), weight 1050 lbs. **\$130.00**

No. 4—3 bottoms (can be converted into 4 bottoms), weight 1244 lbs. **147.00**

Write us for prices on Montana Disc Plows for heavy work with the tractor, or the 4, 6, 8 or 10 bottom gangs for use with large tractors.

Write for particulars about plows of all kinds.

Our New Catalog -

Have you received a copy of our 1916 Catalog? If not, write NOW for Catalog G. For Saskatchewan farmers a special Catalog has been issued jointly by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and this Company. Copies can be had by writing to the Central Office at Moose Jaw or direct to us.

GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE COUPON

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.,
Winnipeg, Man.

I have looked over the list of implements and supplies handled by your Company. I will soon be in need of

Please let me have particulars and prices laid down at _____ station.

Signed _____

P.O. _____

Prov. _____

Implements and Supplies of all kinds

In addition to the implements mentioned above, this Farmers' Company handles Harrows, Packers, Manure Spreaders, Corn and Potato Machinery, Haying Machinery, Wagons, Buggies, Gas Engines, Grain Grinders, Feed Cutters, Fanning Mills, Grain Picklers, Wood Saws, Pumps, Scales, Incubators, Brooders, Washing Machines, Harness, Coal, Flour, Lumber, Cement, Builders' Supplies, Woven Wire Fencing, Barbed Wire, Fence Posts, Binder Twine and other commodities.

We also purchase grain on track or handle it on consignment. Top Prices—Prompt Returns—Absolute Security.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

Branches at
REGINA, SASK
CALGARY, ALTA
FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

Winnipeg-Manitoba

Agency at
NEW WESTMINSTER
British Columbia